Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. VIII NO. 92 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th April	Mamora	7800
24th "	Colaba	6019 Cargo only
1st May	Maloja	8-30
8th "	Marmora	8,258
15th "	Morea	0890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16230 tons. Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
23rd April	Trans os-Montes	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
19th April	Linga	Karachi coasting
21st "	Bamora	Persian Gulf Ports
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
22nd "	Karoa	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	8830	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T Itani	3365	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo aru	U.Matsumoto	3831	11th pril	23rd Apri
Shinzui Maru	J.Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R.Nakanishi	3366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allies Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	17th April	28th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	3rd Apl	24th Apl	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	1st Apl.	2nd May	"
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	15th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay
Allies Buildings, Ballard Road

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
S.S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steward ss.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 207, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,53,72,400/
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,81,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Goverament, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,080.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriahuracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hanur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January ond 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods ot rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per anuum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,467

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhaeandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
Sir. Hornby Road.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	—	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at ,,	20	0	0 ,,
ameshanta Hats	—	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	New York	
Colombo	Karachi	Penang	
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon	
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai	
		Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	800,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

S. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, as one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 8,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 99, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
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Made by Natural Mica No. 10, 14, 15, 20, 30, 40, Hanging, Table, Wall Dietz Lantern Chimneys, Gas, Petrol, and American Lantern Chimneys.

Illustrated **Price-list free**

Manufacturers:—

Messrs. **DAVDA & CO.,**

Near MumbadeviFountain,

Post No. 3, **BOMBAY.**

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Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimines Lun Eyeglasses are an speciality.—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc

Our articles do credit to us and give

SATISFACTION to the USERS

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Businessmen !!!

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1 BUSINESS ORGANISATION

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Re. 5.

2 INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition.

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

3 HIGHER ACCOUNTING

Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH

Copes can be had from.

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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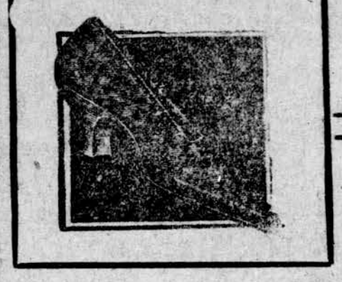

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Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

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Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI

Government and Railway Contractor

Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens

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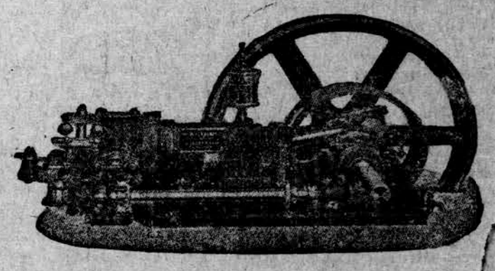

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The Western India Tanneries, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

Capital Rs. . . . . 20,00,000.

Divided into 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each of which 1,00,000 are intended to be issued forthwith payable as follows:—

Re. 1 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION.
Rs. 2 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.

and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 3 per share at intervals of not less than two months when required.

DIRECTORS:

1. THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., Merchant, Malabar Castle, Ridge Road, Bombay.
2. MORARJI ANANDJI TANA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Ex-Dewan of Bhavanagar State, New Bhatwadi Road, Bombay
3. UMAR SOBANI, Esq., Mill Owner, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.
4. P. G. MASUREKAR, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, Kathiawar.
5. PRATAP SITARAM PANDIT, Esq., Merchant, Forjett Street, Bombay.
6. R. R. NABAR, Esq., B.A., Member of the Bombay Stock Exchange, 6, Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
7. DAWAR HUSAIN KAZI, Esq., (of Messrs. Pandit, Kazi & Co.) ex-officio.

BANKERS:

1. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.
2. THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

MESSRS. PANDIT, KAZI & Co.

22/24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

OBJECTS:—This Company has been formed for the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association particularly for putting up an up-to-date Chrome and Bark Tannery and a Factory for the manufacture of Leather Goods of various description.

It is also intended to set up a small plant for the manufacture of Glue of superior quality from the fleshings of limed hides which would otherwise be practically a waste.

PROSPECTS:—Negotiations for acquiring a most suitable plot of land in close proximity to Railway Station are almost complete and a firm of Leather Machinery Manufacturers have cabled promising shipment of a complete set of machines within three months, some of which will be despatched earlier. But meanwhile a Tannery in Bombay has been taken on a year's lease (with the option of renewal) which is complete with pits, tubs, tools and various implements so that during the period the Company's factory is under construction this factory will work and pay. The work will commence from 1st of May, 1920. Services of competent staff, mistries and skilled workmen have been secured through the influence of the Managing Agents and the Company will not, therefore, be required to pay for training labour.

SUPERVISION:—The factories will be under the direct supervision of Messrs. P. S. Pandit and D. H. Kazi.

Mr. Pandit received his practical training in Tanning and Dressing of Hides and Skins in the Leather Sellers' Technical College, where he stood First. He was awarded Honours' Silver Medals by City and Guilds London Institute for Leather Dyeing and Finishing and Dressing of Skins and Diploma in the Science and Technology of LEATHER MANUFACTURE. He visited several tanneries during his stay in England and subsequently went to Germany where he worked in the Leather Factory of Badische Co., Ltd., at Manheim, and underwent training in Chrome Tanning and Finishing. Later he went to U. S. A. and worked in the American Hide and Leather Company of Chicago and in a Glace Kid Tannery of Wellington. On his return to India he was taken up by the Indian Munitions Board as Assistant Superintendent, Government Tannery, Allahabad, where he worked for more than two years and had entire technical charge of the factory. His services have been highly appreciated by Sir Thomas Holland, then President of the Indian Munitions Board and other Officials, and he has been presented with a souvenir by the Army Department of the Government of India for valuable services rendered during the War.

Mr. D. H. Kazi has been in Leather Industry for many years and was last in charge of a Tannery in the United Provinces owned by a large English Firm, which was started, organised and successfully worked by him.

PROMOTERS:—The Promoters of the Company, Messrs. Pandit, Kazi and Co., will receive no remuneration for services rendered in the promotion of the Company. They have subscribed ten thousand two hundred shares and have further secured promises for twenty thousand shares from friends.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS BY WAY OF ADVERTISEMENT AND IS NOT AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION. SHARES ARE ISSUED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE PROSPECTUS, A COPY OF WHICH HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY. FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES AND COPIES OF PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANAGING AGENTS.

SIDLEY DOOARS TEA Company, Limited.

Registered Office—7, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA.

CAPITAL Rs. - - - 3,00,000

Divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Payable in ten instalments of Rs. 5 each.

GARDEN—Comprising of 2000 acres of first class virgin tea soil adjoining to THE KOKRAJHAR TEA ESTATE of the Bijni Dooars Tea Co., Ltd. Garden work progressing smoothly. Growth of plants most satisfactory.

Dividend Expected 100 per cent.

For Prospectus, etc. please apply sharp to the Managing Agents:—

The Anandanoyee Tea Agency, Ltd.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The Best Remedy known for **COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

THE **Persian Hair Dye.**

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS & Co., Malabar Hill, THOMSON MORE and Co., Cumballa Hill and WEBORNEY and TAYLOR, LEACH & SONS, M. T. MADON Chemists, MADON and GIRDHAR, Jumma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price Re. 1.

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NORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS

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(with prudent regard for purse.)

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Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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PILLARS
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of Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

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C. BHOGILAL & Co.

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OTTO MOHINI'S KING PERFUMES

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0

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"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
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Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at :—
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Offices ;—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"SYLVAN."

ACHES.

IN THEBONES

...s rheumatism which ha... on the bones. There is a ...rse, and it is our best ...lick relief. Try

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...RESS SALVE

...and rub out the pain)
... package to-day
...4-0 by post free

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... St., Market, BOMBAY

We make a Speciality of Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gent's Suits.
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"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

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Take our tip
Call for and try
GIRARD & Co's
pure French
Grape Brandies
A RIGHT DRINK FOR YOU
at the
Right price.
Years of distillation skill is concentrated in each bottle.

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H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING
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This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.
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CONTR... WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
257, Abdulrehman Street, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 1002.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND	(30-12-19)	Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

STANDARD MOTOR SERVICE.
NASIK CITY.
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STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
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Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from
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Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.
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Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

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Received by last mail
Direct from America.
Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.
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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a flind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PENS.
For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.
Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.
Also
"RELIABLE"
FOUNTAIN PENS
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OCCULITS and OPTICIANS
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We make all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. Kryptok and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.

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A charming box 4 in. x 6 in. with a thick glass top, containing Airship, Swallow, Butterfly, Serpent, Gymnast, Skittle, Balls, etc. On rubbing the glass with paper, the electricity causes the figures to jump about, turn and twist and dance, each according to its fashion, which never fails to delight and amuse the big and little children round the table.

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Send for it to-day.
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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
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For some Obstinate and "Incurable" Diseases.

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They guarantee cure of

I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano (Venerial, Mercurial or otherwise.)

II. (a) Obstruction of Urine; due to Gleet, Gravel or Stricture; (b) Renal Colic. (Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.)

III. Diabetes in all its stages.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, L. M. S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B. A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shashtri.

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the followingcheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites Asthma, Price As 12 for each. Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each, and for Extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract as well as long pending Orchitis and Rheumatism in all its stages, Price Rs. 2. for each ,Medicines are free from Mercury.

Apply with history of your ailment to: I. MUKERJI, Manager, and all confidential letters to R. CHAKRAVARITY M. A., Secretary, Medical Board.

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OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSABARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
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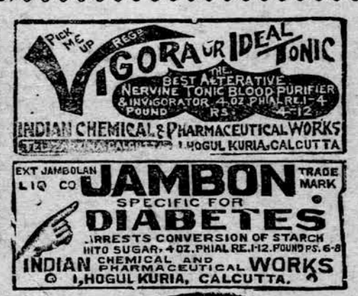
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Messrs. A. S. R. Murti & Sons.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.831 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 ,,
Dew Point	74.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.778 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	88.5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NSW, NNE, WNW.
Movement of Wind	160 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in all Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	16	m 9 33	26 2	16	m 3 21	17 11
		9 48a	26 11		3 30a	16 5
Sat.	17	m 10 20	27 6	17	m 4 58	16 5
		10 26a	27 8		4 14a	17 4
Sun.	18	m 11 2	28 7	18	m 4 34	15 8
		11 2a	28 8		4 56a	16 11
Mon.	19	m 11 43	29 5	19	m 5 11	14 2
		11 40a	28 7		5 38a	16 9
Tues.	20	0 28a	29 11	20	m 5 49	13 8
					6 22a	16 10
Wed.	21	m 0 21	28 6	21	m 6 29	13 7
		1 11a	29 10		7 7a	17 3
Thu.	22	m 1 5	28 1	22	m 7 11	13 11
		1 58a	29 4		7 56a	17 11

April 16 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 21m	Sunset. 6h. 56m.	
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m	,, 6h. 56m	
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m	,, 6h. 57m	
,, 19 (Monday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m.	
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m.	
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m	
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 57m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h.	12-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h.	57-8m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east and north Punjab. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Temperature is about normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is low at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperature is in excess during the day but is in defect at night; the maximum rose to 107 deg. F at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and north Rajputana. Temperature is above the average both by day and night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Cutch and North Gujarat, but is below normal in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; the highest maximum recorded is 107 deg. F. at Ahmedabad. Night temperature is in excess at Neemuch and Rajkot, but is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear o lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south-eastern districts, but is generally below normal elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports a light shower. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is above the average in the North Bombay Deccan and locally in North Hyderabad and the South Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Locally heavy rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in South Malabar and on the west coast of Ceylon, Cochin reporting 1.21 in. and Colombo 1.26 in. Elsewhere weather has been practically dry. The western disturbance still lies over the Punjab, but has had no appreciable influence on the weather there beyond causing some cloud.

Conditions continue favourable for local thunderstorms in Malabar, the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th April 1920.

The western disturbance has again given local rain in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. Rain has also fallen locally in Malabar and on the South Burma coast. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point Mergui. Dras half an inch and Sonamarg one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON FRIDAY, THE 16th APL., 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	81.8	66.5	64	..	9.91	—0.70
Jask	91.1	72.0	74	..	6.97	+2.96
Muskat	93.5	79.6	68	..	0.82	—2.98
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.2	68.4	39	..	1.93	+0.31
Rawalpindi	84.5	60.8	68	..	8.63	—1.26
Lahore	98.7	65.8	48	..	3.33	—0.42
Hissar	103.2	68.1	37	..	1.76	—0.36
Ambala	95.3	73.4	34	..	4.39	—1.24
Delhi	101.6	74.2	38	..	2.32	—0.83
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	106.	72.9	28	..	2.10	+0.18
Mainpuri	107.4	68.4	23	..	1.83	—0.44
Jhansi	107.0	73.1	34	..	0.94	—0.95
Cawnpore	105.0	69.2	40	..	1.46	—0.82
Allahabad	103.4	69.6	38	..	1.04	—1.32
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.1	74.8	17	..	0.78	—0.41
Karachi	88.1	75.0	83	..	0.45	—1.21
Ajmer	100.2	72.2	29	..	2.64	+1.20
Jaipur	102.7	68.4	26	..	2.71	+1.06
Kotah	106.0	78.6	27	..	2.02	+0.62
Mount Abu	86.5	71.6	27	..	0.72	—0.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.0	71.1	85	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	85.1	78.5	80	..	1.07	+0.24
Veraval	82.6	72.5	88	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	102.1	73.4	69	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	102.0	71.8	57	..	3.66	+3.14
Surat	100.5	74.7	61	..	4.06	+3.68
Ahmedabad	107.0	76.5	55	..	1.90	+0.90
Deesa	105.9	69.1	72	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	103.3	77.6	20	..	3.31	+2.44
Indore	102.1	70.3	32	..	4.94	+3.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.9	68.3	29	..	1.33	—1.66
Saugor	103.6	71.3	13	..	0.69	—1.66
Hoshangabad	1 4.9	72.5	25	..	3.66	+1.75
Khandwa	109.2	73.1	21	..	6.44	+5.20
Akola	106.4	76.2	22	..	1.74	—0.41
Amraoti	104.0	82.5	19	..	3.13	+0.94
Nagpur	103.6	74.0	34	..	2.03	—0.97
Chanda	104.1	76.0	57	..	2.53	—0.80
Raipur	102.6	74.9	48	..	1.60	—1.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	77.7	76	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.3	76.3	74	..	0.72	—0.59
Marmugoa	87.0	74.4	78	..	3.91	+2.56
Karwar	91.7	73.0	71	..	3.11	+0.96
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.3	81.2	43	..	1.33	+0.71
Ahmednagar	101.6	73.3	39	0.07	4.20	+2.48
Poona	102.0	76.2	51	..	2.53	+1.02
Sholapur	103.0	78.1	24	..	2.79	+0.89
Bijapur	99.7	75.6	41	..	2.40	+0.68
Belgaum	94.0	71.1	39	..	2.84	—0.19
Aurangabad	101.9	84.5	19	..	3.14	+1.48
Nizamabad (Indr)	104.2	78.4	25	..	2.04	—0.13
Hyderabad	100.5	75.2	47	..	9.53	+6.81
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.8	79.8	71	..	9.21	+5.24
Calicut	91.0	78.6	83	0.04	20.81	+13.63
Cochin	92.6	75.2	77	1.21	23.29	+9.18
Colombo	87.4	74.0	76	1.26	33.45	+9.71
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.5	74.2	74	..	18.48	+6.15
Bellary	104.3	76.7	46	..	6.31	+2.41
Cuddapah	103.3	78.0	65	..	9.66	+4.47
Madras	92.6	76.6	75	..	26.94	+5.81
Bangalore	94.1	66.8	71	..	7.35	+2.76
Coimbatore	97.4	77.6	75	..	7.06	+0.36
Trichinopoly	100.4	77.4	71	..	21.06	+13.35
Nagapatam	92.0	79.2	80	..	33.56	+22.97

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th April, 1920 was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperatures of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,360, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford." 9691

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SHORTHAND in 24 Hours. Learn first and pay afterwards. For particulars apply to-day DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLAGE, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. 248

WANTED—PUPILS who desire to learn Violin and Mandolin at their own residents. Address N. F. D'SOUZA, Rebello's Hotel, Dadoo Building, First Floor, Marin Street, Fort, Bombay. 242

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WANTED.—Experienced hand, who ca manage foreign Correspondence in dependently. Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 139

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Dr. R. K. DHURU, Dadar.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ESTATE MANAGER. Apply stating terms S. D. DAVAR, 41, Hornby Road. 107

WANTED—A CLERK well versed in correspondence and Accounts. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 30

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS and CUSTOMS CLERKS, those conversant with work of general cargo of home line only need apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 187

WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER. Pay from Rs 15 to Rs. 25. Apply Messers ROWCHAND UJAMCHAND, 229, Shaik Memon Street. 205

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WANTED—CLERKS for an Electrical Engineer Firm English knowledge upto matriculation neccessary. Salary ... tions. Apply with ... Box No. 407, Advt. ...le." 253

...MISTRY to look ...ill Buildings. Pay ...ns. Apply with ...y to the ASSUR. ... No. 320, Mint 234

...NOTICE. ...ER and a ... the Bunsro State ...y stating salary ... of testimonial to ...f Medical Officer. 262

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A HINDU MASTER, knowing Marathi passed Final or Matric to teach 3 Children from 7 to 11 a.m. Apply personally to Durgadas Radharam, 20, Churchgate Street, Fort. 168

WANTED—Competent GUJARATI Hindu SHORTHAND FAST TYPISTS with office experience. Start Rs. 75. Full details, NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall. 243

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Properties, rights, concessions mining leases, etc., in Travancore, Malbar, Canara and Konkan. Apply Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 229

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YOUNGMAN INDIAN—Proceeding Up-Country can represent firms, desiring outlets for their wares. Preferebly, Engineers, contractors and mill stores. etc. Write Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED—Well-ventilated FLAT for Mohamadan gentleman, 3 rooms, 1 kitchen, decent locality near Govalia Tank Road, from May or June. Apply sharp Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 249

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FOR SALE—One ITALA MOTOR CAR, 16-20 horse power in good running order, open body. Price 9,000 or offer. MIRZA DAWOODALLI KHAN, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty, second floor. 230

FOR SALE—Brand New 15 in. double leather BELT 70 ft. long, complete with lacers. Apply SUNAVALA ICE FACTORY 66, Lamington Road, behind Empress Cinema. 183

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT—White Glazed Tiles, Pegamoid Immitation Leather Importers-Stockists. KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay, apply for prices. etc. 80

READY New 20 b. H. Super Deisel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, Marelli Electric fans, cart weighing scales, Cameron Pumps, Stewarts' Cotton Presses, Hill's Boilers shortly expected Drewet Chowna, Church Street. 165

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 35 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service. Price Rs 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

FOR SALE.—One "DARRACQ" MOTOR CAR, 12-14 H.P., five seater in perfect running order. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply sharp Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 188

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FOR SALE—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR of Simons Bro's 12 H.P. 460 Volts Direct current. Apply AMBARAM GIRDHARDUS, 102, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. 49

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MAGNETO, Zenith carburettor, New light seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy drawing Economical in Petrol almost new tyres Reasonable Price. Trial to bonafide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 217

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

LONAVLA SANITARIUM.—Suitable Bungalows on rent for season. Apply to "CONSULTING MEDIUM", Lonavla. 78

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TO LET—For the Poona Season (June-October 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, Poona, containing six large bedrooms, large drawing and dining ooms, sample stable accommodation and rge servants' quarters, well furnished, complete electric installation with billard table, etc. Suitabble for Rajas and Prince nd generolly occupied by Rajas. For rent, etc. apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

NOTICE.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation in the shamiana at the Apollo Bandar on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay of His Royal Highness Prince Carol, the Crown Prince of Roumania on Tuesday, the 20th April, 1920, at about 5 p.m. should be made to the undersigned.

Cards of admission to the shamiana at the Apollo Bandar can be issued to the general public as far as space in the shamiana is available.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence it should please be noted that the addresses and full names of persons for whom cards of admission are required must be given.

D. S. JOHNSTON.
Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th April, 1920. 193

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Office of the undersigned.

DRAUGHTSMAN, Rs. 55 — Rs. 5 —Rs. 70.
Tracer, Rs. 30 — Rs. 5 — Rs. 50.

The former will be eligible for a local allowance of 20 per cent and the latter of 25 per cent.

F. G. ARNOULD.
Superintending Engineer,
221 Bombay, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for handling Government coal in Bombay for the period from 1st May, 1920, to 31st March 1921, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on April 22nd 1920 after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of this Dockyard on payment of Rupee one per copy. Any further information in connection with this contract can be obtained at the office of the Director, R.I.M. Dockyard.

5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of labour for handling Government Coal."

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th April, 1920.
B. H. JONES,
187 Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 3/7102 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mody Punamchand Nahalchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
252 Agents.

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"Quantity from 5 to 10,000 tons monthly."

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7A, Fort Street, Oppo. G. P. Office,
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BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8885

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable and extensive LAND between Kurla and Andheri. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA 378, Hornby Road, Fort. 15

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in hatten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9454

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian
Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery.
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.
Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgise, London, ENGLAND. 9769

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

1 RUSTON'S CRUDE OIL ENGINE average (22 B. H.-P., (L. M. X.) Type.
2 Drum Pumps 4".
1 Drum Pumps 6".
Address your offers for the same, to
S. B. GODBOLE, L.M.T.,
Mech & Elect. Engineer
Bansda State.
241

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 14810 in respect of 500 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Jagroop Ramprasad has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
251 Agents.

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—
1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks.
Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

NOTICE.

EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1920, at 12 noon (S. T.), in Marwari Bazar, at the Hall of the Association to transact the following business:—

AGENDA.

(1) To consider the discontinuation of correspondence etc., by the Cotton Contracts Board with this Association.
(2) To consider the speech delivered by Mr. Rehemtulla Currimbhoy at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on the 12th instant, in special reference to the Cotton Contracts Board.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA.
(Sd.) DULERAI VANECHAND DESAI.
245

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the prospectus of the Anglo India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., published in our issue of 24th January last Mr. F. C. Wreford should have been described as formerly head of the Imports department of the Borneo Co., Ltd., Singapore, and not as formerly Manager, The Borneo Co. Straits Settlements and Borneo. Mr. Wreford pointed this out on seeing the prospectus and requested that the necessary correction be made. This through an oversight on the part of his nominator was not attended to and regrets have been expressed to Mr. Wreford for the delay in rectifying the mistake.

Yours truly,
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
255

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EDALJI BERAMJI VAJIFDAR, of Bombay, Chira Bazar, has agreed to sell to Mr. HARILAL DWARKADAS MODI c/o Messrs. Morarbhai Vrijbhukhandas and Co., Fort, Bombay, the property belonging to him described in the schedule below.

Any person having any claim for interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof, to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice shall not then have been received.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

About 2,200 square yards of land in Ville Parle, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, as noted below:—

S. No.	Phalni No.	Assessment.	Area A. G.	Entry No.
75	68	0-3-0	0- 4	1166
..	70	0-6-0	0- 9	..

BOUNDARIES—North property of Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, Solicitor, South property of Mr. Silu Bastion Ghosal, and Mr. Nadirsha Dosabhai Randeria, East property of Mr. Silu Bastion Ghosal, West property of Mr. Zuzin Marya Misquitta and Mr. Nadirsha Dosabhai Randeria.

C. C. KILLAVALA,
c/o Mr. C. P. Killavala,
Head Clerk to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Bombay.
Bombay 15th April, 1920. 236

THE NAYA NAGAR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GIRDHARILAL BHERAJI, of Bombay one of the Directors of the abovenamed Company who had promised to procure subscription for 20,000 shares prior to the promotion of the Company has entered into an agreement bearing date the 12th day of April, 1920, with the agents of the company for underwriting 20,000 shares of the full value of Rs. 20,00,000 to be taken up on or before the 30th June next and one Mr. Chimanlal Pu... Pandya of Visanagar has by an agreement in writing dated 12th April, 1920, undertaken to underwrite the remaining 30,000 shares of Rs. 30,00,000 less the shares subscribed by the Directors and the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association to be taken up within 101 days. There will therefore be no shares to be offered to the public and notice is hereby given that those who have applied for shares and paid deposits upto date are at liberty to receive back their deposit money with 7 per cent. interest from and after the 1st instant unless within 8 days from the date hereof they renew their applications and agree to the deposit money being applied on account of such renewed applications, such applications being counted as part of the shares agreed to be underwritten as aforesaid. If the money are not taken away on or before the 21st inst. the interest shall cease to run.

Dated this 14th day of April 1920.

(Sd.) NARSILAL MULJI PANDYA & Co.,
254 Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One RILEY'S Patent Cotton and Cheese DYEING MACHINE, brand new, complete with 2 perforated cylinders (one for cotton and the other for cheeses) with lifting, device, vaccum arrangement for liquors, and 3 gallon iron storage tanks.

Open to inspection at TATA MILLS, Parel, Bombay. 202

NOTICE

HIGHLY QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED SURVEYOR required at once for one of the largest Engineering Works in India. Must have had considerable experience in the preparation of contour maps of extensive areas and used to organising and conducting survey parties Salary Rs. 750 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 379 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 126

FOR SALE.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE MALL LAHORE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for real good investment. A plot of land on the Upper Mall Lahore, nearly thirty kanals in area, Centrally and most prominently situated and surrounded on three sides by public roads. Best site for shops, a large hotel, Cinema and also residential bungalows. Offers for the whole plot or any parts thereof invited. For copy of plan and other particulars apply to MADAN GOPAL VAKIL, Lahore. 128

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have purchased at the Auction sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of April, 1920, in pursuance of the directions made in the suit No. 360 of 1911 and the order bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1917, and also the order bearing date the 24th day of March, 1919, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title of interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inhegitance, share, partition lien, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within a week from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be regarded to have been waived and considered as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Feras land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenements stables and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 119, New No. B/13622 and New Survey No. 1B/3488 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward E, Nos. 4427 (1) 4427(2), 4428 and 4429 and Street Nos. 284 and 284-A, 286, 288 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North and West by property belonging to the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on or towards the South by a wall belonging to the said Company and on or towards the East by the said Haines Road.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
235

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHALDAS ASHARAM, of Bombay, Mooltani inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. PRITAMDAS TRICUMDAS and PURSHOTAMDAS TRICUMDAS, also of Bombay, Mooltani inhabitants. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenement or a chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Panchayat Wady in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,331 square yards or thereabouts to the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Rajaram Sirdhar and partly by the property of Tribhuwandas Jadhowji, on or towards the East partly by the property secondly hereinafter described on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bomanji Sorabji and now belonging to Karsondas Natha and on or towards the West by the said Panchayat Wadi Lane and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117 and New No. 916, City Survey Nos. 54-95 and New Survey No. 539 and the said messuage and tenement are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3255 and Street No. 9.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenement and chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bhuleshwar without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 276 and New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadhowji on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the property firstly hereinbefore described and the messuage tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
227

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PARMANAND RUTTONJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 16, Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Lease-hold Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Ghatkoopar in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, and bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres thas	Gun-	Assessment
693	225	11	0	1½	0	1 0
do.	„	12	0	2½	0	2 0
do.	„	13	0	13¾	1	0 0
do.	„	15	0	3¾	0	6 0
do.	„	17	0	10½	3	14 0
do.	„	18	0	1¾	0	2 0
do.	„	18	1	¼		
do.	„	0	2	¼		
do.	„	0	3	4	0	3 0
do.	„	0	4	1	0	0 6
747	230	3	0	3	0	5 0
719	do.	5	0	8	1	0 0
do.	„	10	0	36½	5	0 0
do.	„	12	0	1½	0	3 0
do.	„	0	1	4½	0	2 0
do.	„	0	2	8½	0	5 0
do.	„	0	3	3¾	0	2 0
do.	„	6	0	2½	0	5 0
738	233	6	0	35¼	5	0 0
do.	„	0	1	1¾	0	6 0
do.	„	0	2	¼		
742	233	0	0	37½	5	0 0
do.	„	0	4	½		
do.	„	0	5	1¾	0	2 0
748	„	0	3	10	0	5 0
768	242	0	2	1	0	0 6
771	242	0	0	1	1	12 0
779	243	8	0	1½	0	2 0
780	do.	9	0	23¼	2	0 0
672	223	8	0	¾	0	5 0
681	224	0	2	16	0	10 0
689	225	7	0	6¾	0	8 0
691	„	21	0	2	0	2 0
687	243	0	3	13	0	10 0
			7	23¼	27	0 0

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Ghatkooper in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, and bearing the following numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area.	Acres.	Gunthas.
233	9				12½
234	1		4		6¼
„					1
„		2			2
235	1		4		34¾
2 7	1		4		27½
238	1		7		1½
239	2				4½
„	3		18		7¾
240	2				5¼
241	1		2		30
243	3		3¼		
243 1	7				12½
243	11				9
243			6		16
„		7			3
245		2	1		
„		5			
246	2		3		27½
„	1				12
„		3			1
„		4			3
247	1		4		35
„			1		32
248	1		6		7½
„		1			6
„		2			7
„	1	3			1
„		4			1
250	1			3	13¾
„	2				7
„		1			24
				65	3

GOVERNMENT LAND.

89		1			1
90	1	1			3¼
91	1				7¼
92	1				23½

Bombay, dated this 9th April, 1920.

N. C. DALAI
167 Attorney for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the hihgest or any tender.

Tenders will be received uptil the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date. The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money, while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Owner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MANECKBAI FARDOONJI COOVERJI KAPADIA and Messrs. HORMUSJI FARDOONJI KAPADIA, JEHANGIR SHAPURJI GUZDAR and BOMANJI DINSHAW MEHTA, the Executors and Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. FARDOONJI COOVERJI KAPADIA, have contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registra Sub-district of of Bandra, admeasuring 4922 square yards or thereabouts together with the bunglows outhouses and other structures standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Andreu Manwel Dooming Khuras, partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilanwalla and partly by the property of Abdoor Rehman Makba, on or towards the South partly by the property of Andreu Manwel Dooming Khuras partly by the property of Manwel Antone Ghansalves and partly by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Khatkhatay and partly by the Government boundary, on or towards the East by the Pali Hill Road and on or towards the West by the property of Andreu Manwel Dooming Khuras which said land is registered in the Government Records under following Nos.:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Area in Govt. Records.	Area on actual measurement.
480 & 480 D	Non-agricultural Survey No. 230. Forming part of non-agricultural Survey Nos. 230 & 230A and Pot Nos. 9 & 10 of non agricultural Survey No. 227.	Gunthas 32¾.	
2035	Agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No. 11.	7½	40 Gunthas 1 acre. & 82 sq yds.
		39¼ Gunthas.	

and the bunglows standing on the land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 19 and 20 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' Tenants.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
224 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI VIRBAIJI alias SAKARBAI, widow of Dhunjibhai Pestonji Mehta and DINSHAW DORAJI ROMER, Trustees of an Indenture of Trust, dated 28th September, 1904, and others have contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gowalla Tank, Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,900 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 144, New No. 1319, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 7052 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Juggonath Shunker Sheth, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania known as "Culliandas Buildings," on or towards the North by the property of Bhao Saheb Abba Saheb and Bhiwa Shanker Saheb known as Shastree Wall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. [illegible] and Street Nos. 1, 2, 4 Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
228 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HASHAM HAJI MOOSA, Bai HOOR-BAI, widow of Esmail Haji Moosa, Mr. SULEMAN ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA, ABOO-BUCKER ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA, HANIFA-BAI, daughter of Esmail Haji Moosa, HAWA-BAI, daughter of Esmail Haji Moosa, YEM-NABAI, widow of Cassam Haji Moosa and HAZRABAI, daughter of Cassum Haji Moosa, all of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Trinity Street near Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 728, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8394 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2405, 2407, 2408 and Street Nos. 64 and (1), (2), and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baslor, on or towards the East by the said Trinity Street, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Pestonji Bhakka and on or towards the West by the property of Karimji Allibhai Vadodrawalla.

Bombay, dated this 13th day of April 1920.

A. P. CREADO,
For Messrs. Patell & Ezekiel.
173 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE and KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKE have contracted to purchase from ESSABHOY SHAIKH HEPTOOLAJI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 25, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Buit and Ground Rent Tenure situate, lying and being on the West side of Sat-tad or Dongri, Cooli Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 785 New No. 6518, Old Survey No. 416, and New Survey No. 2632, together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1276-77 and Street Nos. 190-192 and 192A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Dongri Cooli Street, on or towards the West by the house of Thacker Keshavji Jadhavji, on or towards the North by the house of Karamsi Ranmal and on or towards the South by the house of Velji Malloo.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
233 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHAMSHUDIN PATHAN and ABDUR RAHIM PATHAN, Trustees, under an Indenture of Wakf bearing date 7th day of April 1904, and made between Haji Mia Pathan of the one part and Haji Mia Pathan and Ors of the other part have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and all persons having claims upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undrsigned in writing at their Office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the day hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as Null and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras redeemed land, situate at or near the Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 572 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Municipality under E Ward No. 4431 (1), Street No. 292 and bearing Collector's New No. 2B/14913 and New Survey No. 3A/3499 and bounded, on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Narayan Khote, on or towards the South by the land of Muncherji Hormasji Davar, on or towards the East by the Haines Road and on or towards the West by the land of Rustom Ardeshir and Byram Ardeshir.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
216 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHAMSUDIN TAJBHAI, ABDUL HUSEIN TAJBHAI and VALIJI TAJBHAI, all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client Mr. SHAVAKSHAW DINSHAW DAVAR. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,097 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. D/2718, Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 1A/7255, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3145, Street Nos. 4-5 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Doongersey Road Walkeshwar at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukandas, on the West by the said Doongersey Road on the North by the property of Khoja Mahomedbhai and on the South by the Charitable property belonging to the Senoy Brahmins and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" The "Hindustan" and the "Praja Mitra" of the 20th March, 1920, and the issue of the "Bombay Samachar" of the 22nd March, 1920, further Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between our clients Messrs. MAGANLAL RIJHA-CHAND SOMESHWAR JIVRAM, DAYA-SHANKER ISAWAR, AMARJI NARRONJI and NATHALAL MAGANLAL under the name and style of Messrs. Maganlal Someshwar is dissolved as from Chaitra Vad Amas S. 1976. The said Mr. Nathalal Maganlal voluntarily retires from and the said Messrs. Dayashanker Ishwar and Amarji Narronji voluntarily sever connection with, the said firm of Maganlal Someshwar and our clients Messrs. Maganlal Hirachand and Someshwar Jivram will start a similar business on their own account in partnership under the same name and style of Manganlal Someshwar and at the same place. All persons and firms are warned against henceforward entering into any transactions or contracts with or making payments to or receiving payments from the said Messrs. Dayashanker Ishwar Amarji Narronji and Nathalal Maganlal in the name or on account of the said firm of Maganlal Someshwar. Any one disregarding the warning, will be doing so at his own risk. The affairs of the present firm of Maganlal Someshwar will be wound up and all accounts of the said firm will be settled and payments will be received or made on their account at the same place by our clients Messrs. Maganlal Hirachand and Someshwar Jivram with the assistance when necessary of the other present partners.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Maganlal Hirachand and Someshwar Jivram

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK MAGENTA CRYSTAL COLOUR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Kalumal Shamal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. J. Johor & Co.

1 cask 250 lbs. Magenta Crystal colour.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 23RD APRIL AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLLA OR NAGDEVI STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, under instructions from the mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai the continuing trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 3rd day of September, 1900, and made between Frederick York Smith the Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai K.b., C.S.I., of the 1st part, Ranchhoddas Bapubhai of the 2nd part and the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Jagmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the third part and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the one part and Heerji Ghelabhai and Velji Lakhamsey of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Madhowdas is the Fazendar containing by admeasurement 266 and two third square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and now under Ward No. 274, Street Nos. 320—324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gorhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodharji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodharji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Ramkhai Viaram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Bapubhai and others.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds and papers relating to the property can be had of Messrs. Maloi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Meadows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a very large quantity of Hardware, Tools, Metals, Miscellaneous Stores, Railway Materials, Electrical and Mechanical Goods on account of the Government.

On FRIDAY, the 30th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Stores Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Very large quantity of Hardwares such as Blocks for Wire Ropes Bolts with nuts, Brass Buckles, Railway Sawyers, Brass Eyelets, Hooks, Latches, Spike Nails, Nuts, Pipes, Bends, Crosses, Brass Rings, Copper Rivets, Coach Screws, Brass Screws, Copper Tacks, Copper washers, etc.

Tools such as:—Pick Axes, Files, Hammeres, Hooks, Jumpers, Mamooties, Phowrahs, Swages etc., etc.

Metals such as:—Bee Plates, Iron Hoops, Expanded Metal, Steel Joists or Beams, Mild Steel Flats, etc., etc.

Miscellaneous Stores such as:—Barrows, Baskets, Braziers, Small Corks, Degchees, Belt Fasteners, Manilla Rope, Sand Moulders, Roofing Slates, Tallow, Coal Tar, Sulphuric Acid Tubes, etc. etc.

Railway Materials such as:—Tramway Clips, Fish Plates, Tramway Points and Crossings, Tramway Rails, Dog Spikes, Trollies etc.

Electrical and Mechanical Goods such as 3in. country Forges, Tripod Triangles, etc., etc.

Detailed list can be seen on application to the Controller, (Sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Road or at the offices of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale and the balance shall be paid to the Auctioneers within 8 days from the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 252 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY the 19th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at cotton green Colaba by order of Messrs. Jetha Denji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Madan Gopal Ramdas.

66 Bales Koshi cotton.
30 Bales Hodel cotton.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dolatram, Khutkaichand of Ahmednagar.

125 Bales Ahmednagar cotton.
31 Bales Ahmednagar cotton.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HARDWARE—MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY, STEEL MILD PLATES NOW RARELY OBTAINABLE AND OF VARIOUS SIZES ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On FRIDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Haji Bunder Sewre at the Government Stores Depot by order of the Controller (sales) Board of the Industries and Munitions the following plain steel mill plates now rarely available.

144 steel mild plates plain 20ft. by 4ft. by 5/16 inch wg. 1367 cwt., 2 q., 21 lbs.
101 steel mild plates plain 20 ft. by 4 ft. by 7/16 inch wg. 1336 cwt., 3 q., 27 lbs.
9 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ f. by ¼ inch wg. 313 cwt., 0 q., 4 lbs.
1 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by ¼ inch wg. 42 cwt. 3 q. 18. lbs.
16 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by ¼ inch wg. 635 cwt., 2 q., 14 lbs.
19 steetel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft by ¼ inch wg. 851 cwt., 2 q., 8 lbs.
12 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft by ¼ inch wg. 582 cwt., 3 q., 8 lbs.
14 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft by 9/16 inch wg. 541 cwt., 1 q., 14 lbs.
12 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft by 9/16 inch wg. 504 cwt., 2 q., 14 lbs.
14 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 629 cwt., 3 q., 10½ lbs.
16 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 820 cwt., 1 q., 19½ lbs.
17 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 9/16 inch wg. 930 cwt. 0 q., 17½ lbs.
16 steel mild plates plain 6 ft. by 3 ft. 9/16 inch wg. 61 cwt., 1 q., 22 lbs.
9 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 385 cwt., 3 q., 4 lbs.
4 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 187 cwt., 1 q., 6½ lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 507 cwt., 3 q., 17 lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 546 cwt., 3 q., 14 lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 5/8 inch wg. 583 cwt., 3 q., 21 lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 5½ ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 472 cwt., 2 q., 17½ lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft by 6 ft. by 11 16 inch wg. 505 cwt. 2 q., 14 lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 11/16 inc' wg. 558 cwt. 2 q., 10½ lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7 ft. by 11/16 inc' wg. 601 cwt., 2 q., 7 lbs.
10 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 11/16 inch wg. 646 cwt., 3 q., 4 lbs.
6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6 ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 337 cwt., 2 q., 0 lbs.
6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 365 cwt., 2 q., 14 lbs.
6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 6½ ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 393 cwt., 3 q., 6 lbs.
6 steel mild plates plain 35 ft. by 7½ ft. by 3/4 inch wg. 423 cwt., 3 q., 14 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS WARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF H. J. GLEESON ESQ., OF P. W. D.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 18th April, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at 1st floor of "West Ville" opposite the Colaba Station, Centre Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba valuable household artististic handsome furniture, consisting of dining table by Dewji Canji dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, Maho-ganized drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almirahs, teak wood and iron cots handsome cabinets, writing and dressing table, dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, electric table fans, lights, rich engraved chiffomers iron baba cradle, bead chicks silk door curtains partition screen, large velvet piled carpet, English hand bag, Durrie carpet, fancy teapoys, ice, chest etc

The property of H. J. Gleeson Esq., of P. W. D.

The property is on view and catalouges are printed.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND 200 KEGS NIPPON PAINT MANUFACTURING (OS GENUINE RED LEAD.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Keshowji Ramdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Appollo Street, Fort, 100 bales each 5 cwts English newspapers "Daily Mirrors" lying at "C" warehouse P and V Docks 200 kegs each 1 cwt Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co's genuine red lead lying at the godown of Messrs. Framroze Bros. at Oak Lane, Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cup boards, sideboard, etc., etc.

2 boxes containing electric wires, shades and fittings.

By order of the Manufacturers:—

7 parcels containing Deshi shoes, Punjab slippers, half slippers, children's slippers, Rajput slippers, Madrasi sandals and tie shoes.

The property of a European gentleman—

Silver cabinet, brass hall lamp, carved cupboard, tables, chairs, mirrored dumb-waiter, etc.

The property of Rao Saheb Dewji Odhowji Chhotani, J.P., proceeding to Cashmere consisting of sweet-toned cottage piano by John Brinsmaid (London), safe on stand, mirror door almyrahs, teakwood and iron cots, large dressing glasses sofas and chairs, easy chair, bentwood chairs, round table book-case, corner cabinets, Harmonium's glass show case, photo stand, etc.

By order of the office concerned:

20 casks each containing ¼ cwt Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co's genuine Litha Red.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Keshowji Ramdas:—

100 bales each containing 5 cwts English newspapers "Daily Mirrors" lying in "C" warehouse, Princes and Victoria Docks,

200 casks each containing ¼ cwt Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co's genuine Red Lead, lying in the godown of Messrs. Framroze Bros. at Oak Lane Fort.

By order of Kenneth McI Kemp, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re—Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co. Insolvents:—

One lot assorted wines in bottles.

Re—Currim Sumar Sewji Khoja, Insolvent.

Table, chairs, copying press, clock, enamel ware etc.

Re Gonikison Jainarain, Insolvent:—

Big looking glass, picture frames glass vase lamps, clock, safe, Mehta box, gadlas, takias etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

The property of Rao Saheb Dewji Odhowji J.P. proceeding to Cashmere:—

2 taxis each 20 H.P. 4-cylinders self-starter 7-seaters, electric lights etc. Nos. 6163 and 6170 by "Studebaker" maker.

The property of a Parsi gentleman—

quite in running order.

One 14 H.P. English motor car 4-cylinder 5-seaters, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor quite in running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS, TEAK SBUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of April 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Hardwarr Kishorlal.

400 Tons Ewart Latham & Co.'s selected Indian and Second Class Bankok Teak Squares newly received by S. S. Lios and Haidra in convenient lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 TINS MASALA TALLOW.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Mr. Hussanally Nanji at his shop at 1st Cooper Street, Bhindi Bazar and on account and at the risk of Khoja Noormahomed Jina:—

500 Tins Masala Tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH APRIL 1920 AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 13, CLUB ROAD BYCULLA.

Auction Sale of teak and black wood specially made order by known makers highly polished drawing, dining and bed-room furniture including dining table and chairs, rich satin lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, glass door almyrah, marbl etop dressing table, special made mahoganised double bedstead, glass door book case, verandah bench, revolving electric table fan, verandah sattee, satin lined chairs, arm and armless chairs, big Agradurry carpet, Persian carpets, rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.

1 Overland Motor Car 20 to 30 H.P. in running order.

On Sunday, the 25th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above place Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction teak and blackwood highly polished drawing dining and bed room furniture, including dining table and arm chairs, meat safes, satin lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, glass door almyrah, marble top dressing table, dressing chest of drawers, specially made master-key table, very substantial mahaganised double bedstead of the latest design verandah bench, glass door book cases, chest teapoy, brass flower pots, marble top round table, teapoys, arm and armless chairs, writing table, satin lined cushioned, low and easy chairs, Electric revolving table fan, Persian carpet, big Agra dhurry carpet, silk door curtains, rich glass plated and crockery ware and etc. x

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

1 Overland Motor Car 20 to 30 H.P. 5-seater, 4-cylinder, in running order with accessories.

Property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be printed and goods on view three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE PROOF SAFES, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1920, at 2-30 (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood furniture including rich silk and satin lined drawing room suite, typewriting machines, iron and wooden cots, big sliding door cupboards, marble top tables, leather-lined sofas and chairs, easy and low chairs, etc., etc.

By the order of a private gentleman,

2 fireproof safes,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACK WOOD NEW DESIGN DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY "SOUNDY" & CO., IRON SAFE ON STAND "ANDERSON MAKE SIZE 26in. x 20 x 18, GLASSWARE, RICH SILVERWARE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, DINNER SET, ET

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Showing this Week

"New Ways for Old"

Modern Agricultural Machinery in use in India.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 P. M.

"THE NEW CLOWN"

There are Clowns and Clowns. This Clown was a Titled Clown. A Born Fool! He never realised it till he tried to earn his living as a Professional Clown.

THE STORY OF A MISTAKE.

A Push in Anger. Repentence at Leisure. Then a Life of Exile. Complications with the Star Circus Lady and the Strong Man. A good all-round Film with

PATHOS! HUMOUR! TRAGEDY!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Sun. Mon. Tues Wed. Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30.

Splendid New Picture Bill.

"When a Woman Strikes?

A Western Melodrama with punch in every scene.

Beware, The most venomous sting is a Woman's vengeance when disappointed in ove. The greatest melodrama since the days of the gold rush.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

BESSIE LOVE

The winsome Star in

Carolyn of
to qualifica
stimonials to
mbay Chronic
the Corners

An experi
tion of M
qualifica
ory with demure, dainty
olyn, a wistful, gentle and
oul, whose cheerful philo
for affection, transform
characters and shows a
had been dead-locke-
as born.

REVIEW

Crystal of the Screen.

GAZETTE

Best Film News.

Zoo. Comic Cartoon

& 10 p. m. daily. Saturd
atinee at 5 p. m. Extra
-30 p. m.

erial

a Good Shop.

Saturday 24th April

lack Secret"

usand Sensations featuring
Serial Queen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day & To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"Margarita Fischer"

"Margarita Fischer"

When Margarita Fischer has an unlimited wardrobe and a part of the pertest of pert flappers, who steals her sister's lovers', lures the false Count to destruction, and elopes with Billy, the nice boy next door, who shares her adventures, we know we are sure of sympathy and laughter from our patrons morning, noon, or night—they must laugh. The irrepressible Margarita is really excellent in this comedy drama.

"Molly, Go Get'Em"

"Molly, Go Get'Em"

which depicts the delightfully unconventional adventures of an indiscreet sister who is "misunderstood."

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has to live upto its reputation! Pursuant to their inflexible policy of presentling nothing but the very pick of the best and the choicest Films selected by their own special Agents in America, France and England.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) are genuinely happy to announce to their Patrons to-day that.

THIS WEEK

they are screening yet another standard top-notch society Drama that has made a commotion in London, Paris, Sydney and New York, when it was first produced in 1882.

"The Silver King"

is the greatest Melodrama of the Modern Stage, and its Film Version—5 Reels—6000 feet—is out-an-out the greatest silent Picture that is bound to create

A PROFOUND IMPRESSION

on you. Come—undoubtedly it is THE Picture of 1920—adapted from the greatest stage Story of the last half-century, and on a scale that is unprecedented even by Famous Players.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Please refer to page of to-day's "Bombay Chronicle."

Who is this MYSTERY MAN?

Universal's

LATEST THUNDERING SERIAL

Full of

Action, Force, Punch, Power, Speed-Pep & Suspense.

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.

OUR PRIZE SHOWS AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, P.M.

"Charlie Chaplin"

IN

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.
And 4th & 5th Episode of "THE IRON TEST."

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 4th & 5th Episodes

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

CENTER OF THRILLING ADVENTURE IN NEW

Vitagraph Serial

"THE IRON TEST."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Threatre of the East

The Biggest Event Ever Happened

HUGE SUCCESS.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

TO-DAY'S GRAND OPERA **"LA TOSCA"**

17th.....La Tosca.	24th.....Il Trovatore.
18th.....Carmen.	25th.....Pearl Fishers.
19th.....Rigoletto.	26th.....Madame Butterfly.
20th.....La Boheme.	27th.....La Juive.
21st.....Mignon.	28th.....Romeo and Juliet.
22nd.....Pagliacci and Cavalleria Rusticana.	29th.....Demon.
	30th....Aida.
23rd.....Barber of Seville.	1st May.....Faust.

Matinee To-day at Five O'clock ....Faust.
,, on 24th ,, ,, ...Rigoletto

Overture at 9-30 Each Night.

Patrons are cordially invited to be seated before the commencement of the Overture.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 & 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a reduction of 15%. Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle & Balcony for Night & Matinee Performances may be reserved at S. Rose & Co.

Booking for Matinees is opened.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS

At the close of all Shows during the season The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service Ltd. will place 30 of their newly arrived cars to take Patrons towards Malbar Hill, Byculla or Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R. O. H. Garden on receipt of cash.

SPECIAL TRAMS

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Boribunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed linefr om the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—WHICH IS OPOPSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossings Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

Saturday 17th April at 9-30 p.m.

THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY

IN

London's most Successful Revue.

" JERRY & Co. "

From the Palladium Theatre.

(By Arrangement with Lew Lake.)

MATINEE TO-MORROW SUNDAY APRIL 18TH AT 5-30 P.M.

VAUDEVILLE

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. After 4 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S and attractons to-morrow's at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

Perils of Thunder Mountain.

This week's two episodes, the Prisoner of the Deep and the Flaming Sacrifice, present the biggest sensations ever seen in movies. Antonio Moreno, intrepid performer of strunts, scores a new one in this Vitagraph's latest Chapter-Play.

Larry Semon in Dull Care

A High Class Vitagraph Comedy

Topical Budget & Universal Screen Magazine.

Prince of Wales at Windsor and Eton, and other important events in the world Art, Industry, Science, Society and Sport !

Prize" Shows on Saturday and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. Other SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

B·S·A

BICYCLES

Perfect in Every Part

WHEN you look at the famous Three Guns trade mark on a B.S.A. Bicycle, remember it is something more than an ordinary transfer. Behind it is the B.S.A. reputation known throughout the world for highest quality, material and workmanship. The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a guarantee that the bicycle has been submitted to a rigorous test before leaving the B.S.A. Works, and is up to the high standard which has been maintained by B.S.A. Productions for over 60 years. For comfort, reliability and long service, follow the example of thousands of satisfied cyclists, and insist on seeing the B.S.A. Trade Mark on the bicycle you select.

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B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES

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To obtain Health and Strength

take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

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Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes. Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Health and Strength.

The Economic & Financial Review.

KHOPOLI TAIL WATER.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

There is a welcome desire observed both on the part of the Government and the non-officials in several instances to leave all the important legislation for disposal by the reformed councils. It is to be wished that the same desire may be manifested to relegate executive action to the new administration whenever it comes into power. What is known as the Khopoli Tail Water incident is significant to show that the official world does not so soon want to leave off its present autocratic domination and that while its power is still there it wants to take advantage of it and to dispose of important questions without waiting for the advent of an administration which will be more amenable to popular appeal. The announcement regarding the grant of such a comprehensive monopoly as is implied in the concessions given to the Khopoli Land Co., Ltd., was characteristically made in a cryptic form by the Government of Bombay and the whole arrangement, unfair and unjust as it is, would have been *pucca* by now but for the watchful and zealous vigilence of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which sent a spirited protest to the Government of Bombay against the action proposed by it.

Unfortunately the Government, instead of giving any rational reply to the queries put forward by the Chamber, asserted definitely with the air of a *sub-jantewalla* that creation of a monopoly was the best thing possible in the interests of industries of this Presidency. In a subsequent representation the Chamber showed most forcibly that such a monopoly was not at all in the interests of the industrial development but was rather adverse to it, giving, as it did, unlimited and unrestricted powers to one single concern to thwart industrial enterprise on the part of its competitors. We concede that granting of monopolies is essential in several instances. Thus it would not be possible perhaps for the city of Bombay to have electric trams unless a monopoly were given to an individual concern. There is, however, a great distinction observable in the case of what are known as public utility concerns. They are bound to give electric energy to all consumers without any difference provided that they have got a surplus of it. Not only that but there is a maximum rate fixed for such a distribution of electrical energy and the company cannot depart from such limitations. The Khopoly Land Co., Ltd., is, however, a happy concern to which such limitations do not apply. The monopoly again in its case is given in the form of waters of a river which, it is almost unprecedented, to be assigned for industrial purposes to one concern to the exclusion of the others. At that rate the banks of the Hughli would not have been made the hives of industries as they are now, for the very first concern which was started would have claimed all the waters for its own use and demanded exorbitant monopoly rates fro others which followed in its wake. The Indian Chamber, not satisfied with the summary reply it received from the Government of Bombay has appealed to the Government of India against the proposal of the local Government and demonstrated the utter absurdity of the whole scheme by showing how the logical conclusion of th action of the Government would be to hand over even the Bassein creek to the Company.

Advantages to the Company.

It is asserted by the Government of Bombay in their reply to the Chamber that there was nothing to prevent industrial companies from applying to the Khopoly Land Company for getting the privilege of using the tail water, if they liked. It is caustically remarked in the protest which has been forwarded to the Government of India that the Committee had enough of common sense to realise that such was the case. It is however one thing to send an application for a particular privilege and another to get it, as none knows better than the Government officials themselves. Why should a particular concern be selected, and that too without asking for open tenders, to get water for industrial purposes at a rate 1300 per cent. cheaper than what industrial concerns have to pay in Bombay. It is a well known fact now to which no attention need be drawn by us that the town and island of Bombay is altogether congested and that the Government are keenly anxious for locating all future factories outside these limits and even removing if possible some of the existing factories outside. Already new venturers are trying to have their plants set up in suburbs up to Kalyan and within the next quinquennium the area covered by the Khopoly tail-waters will be one of the best sites for industrial purposes. To prevent in advance industrial concern[s] taking advantage of cheap wate[r] electrical power is surely an freak which can only be perform[ed] Civilian administration which thi[nks] self capable of managing all sorts sible affairs on the face of the ear[th] wonder is why all such far sighted are being laid and developed. It wo[uld] with a very great difficulty, if at all the Government would be able to from the allegation which is levelled against it that the objective underlying the concession of the Tail water monopoly is meant for furthering the interests of the European merchants. There is a vast field for the spinning and weaving industry in this Presidency. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the Chairman of the Mill-Owners' Association, remarked very appositely at the annual meeting of the Association that the new markets offered by Mesopotamia, Africa and other lands held out very high hopes for mill industry. In view of such possibilities lying before the Bombay mills, is it not preposterous that the greatest and best outlet for their expansion in the near future should be closed to them in the way it has been owing to the proposed action of the Government? The Department of Industries is coming under the administration of Indian ministers under the Reform regime, and it is reasonable to expect that the proposal of the monopoly, if it is left for consideration by the new regime, will be entirely revised.

The Exchange Policy and Mill Industry.

The millowners as a body have not been much in evidence recently regarding the adverse effects the currency and exchange policy of the Government has on the progress of their industry. They thought perhaps that the agitation carried on by the Indian Merchants' Chamber was sufficient for the purpose or they are still under the obsession of the ideal of agitation which was popular with the older generation, the ideal which contemplated that agitation consisted in the despatch of a telegram or a representation to the Government and then resting content with it without any thought of following it up further. The Bureaucracy of those times did not approve of such protests but the present day bureaucracy will consider itself blessed if the agitation it has to face is of such a nature. The Moderates are blessed because of this reason. They have still kept up the ancient tradition of running an agitation by a single telegram or a representation. Mr. Rahimtulla made up for the deficiency of his association by the strength and vigour of his remarks regarding the exchange policy of the Governmnt. The Government made a great point of giving to the Bombay textile industry 4 per cent. preference by not raising the excise duty to the new level of 7½ per cent. tariff on the imported piecegoods. Mr. Rahimtulla well asks the Government if they do not realise that they have now given a preference of about 80 per cent. to Lancashire goods against the Indian undigenous products. The summary of the main contentions of the Association mentioned by Mr. Rahimtulla is worth reproducing here :—

(1) Free import of gold into this country recommended by both the mojority and minority reports and asked for by the Association has not been yet secured and the artificial and arbitrary restrictions are still placed on the private imports of gold.

(2) Enormous loss is being incurred on India's accummulated resources in England by the rate at which Reverse Councils have been sold.

(3) The high rate of exchange by reducing the volume of prices of exports has reduced the consuming power of the ryots.

(4) Change in the established standard of ratio of Rs. 15 for a sovereign is fraught with the gravest harm.

(5) Owing to the stringency in the money market consequent on the sale of Reverse Councils there is being withdrawn capital from the country and the export and import trade of the country is being paralysed.

(6) The manner of selling Reverse Bills was most unsatisfactory both with regard to the rates at which they were sold and the manner in which tenders were received and allotments made.

The highly deleterious consequences of the exchange policy of the Government have thus been again laid bare by the leading fights of the Mill-Owners' Association. Will the sphinx like silence of the Government of India be yet broken or will their cryptic replies of bare acknowledgment be yet the order of the day? By the by what has become of the reply of the Hon. Mr. Hailey to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber? Did the Hon. Member give any reply or did he fight shy of it?

Labour and Capital.

We shall have to part company from Mr. Rahimtulla unfortunately with regard to his treatment of the Labour question. There was a sharp contrast remarked at the time of the last sessions of the Indian Commercial Congress between the views of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. J. B. Petit. The former was a sympathetic expositor of views regarding the betterment of labour conditions but the latter was militant and resented the action of those who interfered at the time of the last strike. The attitude of Mr. Rahimtulla agres with the latter. He begins this section with proclaiming what he styled unparallelled prosperity of the mill industry, to which however there was one adverse factor in his opinion. This adverse factor was the labour agitation. In Mr. Rahimtulla's opinion in the best of all the [worlds] there was everything for the best [of] attitude of dissatisfaction of the [work]ratives is something which cannot be [good]. The usual and hackneyed plea [advan]ced that the political agitator is [behind] the scenes and is egging on the [labour]s to actions which they themselves [do] approve of or are indifferent to. [Apart] that but Mr. Rahimtulla attacks [Narayan] Chandavarkar and others who worked with him for bringing about the settlement between capital and labour. All these workers in the interests of labour are considered misguided and are twitted with coming on the scene only when the strike was on. This is the unkindest cut of all. It is very easy to say that these workers were influenced by motives of earning cheap notoriety, but if anyone scans the situation closely he will find that the notoriety, whatever it may be, will not compensate for all the work, all the trouble and all the worries entailed by the work. In addition they receive the shafts and sneers from leading millowners like Mr. Petit and Mr. Rahimtulla. We are at the crossing of roads and times are coming when an enlightened labour will demand far more rights and privileges than what they are doing at present. A capitalist, if he is a statesman, will, instead of thundering away Canute-like against forces which are sure to advance like the tide, meet them half way and adjust his industrial machinery to suit their demands and aspirations. Such a statesmanship, however, will be at a discount as long as plutocratic pride sways those who are at the helm of affairs. These millowners forget that the Labour Party in the United Kingdom is not recruited entirely from manual workers but brain workers are also considered to belong to the Labour Party. Men like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Baptista would, if they were in England, be considered fully eligible for representing the Labour Party in the Commons. It will be seen that under the reform administration the Labour Party will be sending such men to the Councils, notwithstanding the fulminations of millionaires. While the Chairman of the Millowners' Association dismisses Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others as misguided schoolboys, he becomes ecstatic at the achievement of his Excellency the Governor, who only carried forward the work of all these men to its logical conclusion. He had the advantage of his official position which won for him support from the millowners also who were ready to drink the blood of Sir Narayan for attempting to do the same work. Mr. Rahimtulla's fury is unbounded at all and sundry criticisms of the millowners and after hashing the workers of the Labour Settlement Committee to pieces he throws himself gladiator-like at the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland who had the boldness to observe that he would rather see the Bombay mill industry wiped out than accept an indefinite perpetuation of the conditions under which many of the workmen are necessarily compelled to live. This remark is not naturally liked by Mr. Rahimtulla, who is a thorough-going optimist with regard to the achievements of millowners in the field of social and welfare work. He has taken up the position that the Government is responsible for the housing of mill-operatives and no matter how bad the living conditions are no change is to be effected, for the responsibility is not theirs. He asks somewhat rhetorically in which country of the world and in which industry has the responsibility for the housing of the employees been put on the heads of the owners of factories, forgetting the achievements of Cadbury, Rowntree, Krupp and others. It is not necessary that any responsibility should be attached by a third party or the Government to a particular agency, for it is not a question of external pressure but one of inner persuasion and belief. It has come to be accepted as a duty of factory owners to provide all the amenities of life for their workmen. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai recently provided residential blocks for his workmen. All this was not provided by compulsion but by their own strength of conviction that labour was entitled to live like men and not to be herded like cattle. Mr. Rahimtulla prefaced the labour section of his speech with saying that the mill industry was passing through greatly prosperous times and yet in the end when it comes to putting into practice all the previous hopes, he observes that one must not take into consideration merely the years of prosperity but also times when times when stocks are heavy and could not be sold, when coton crop is bad in quality and prices are ruling high, when Japan or Lancashire undercuts us in our own staples. The whole pleading is on the lines familiar with our merchants. If the times are adverse the staff cannot expect any increase, if the times are prosperous nobody can say when the prosperity will go and so even in that case no increase is possible.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 13th:

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		Nil
" " Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		22.64
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		37.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	41.10
	July	38.70
	Oct.	34.71
New Orleans 9 a.m	May	40.30
	Oct.	34.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Livepool, April 14th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	25.77
May	25.75
June	
July	25.27
Aug	..
Sept	
Oct.	23.94
Nov.	..
Dec.	
Jan.	22.78
Feb.	..
Mar	22.38

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES:

Months	Liverpool, April 13th: To-day's prices.
April	25.73 + 1
May	25.50 + 1
June	25.34 + 4
July	25.10 + 8
Aug.	24.80 + 8
Sept.	24.25 + 13
Oct.	23.74 + 10
Nov.	23.29 + 22
Dec.	23.24 + 24
Jan.	22.64 + 25
Feb.	22.46 + 25
Mar.	22.24 + 25

Liverpool, April 13th:

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	25.63
July.	25.06
Oct.	23.74
Jan.	22.63

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 13th:

M.G. Bengal Good	14.67
" " Fully Good	15.32
" " Fine	15.82
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10
" " Fully Good	19.85
" " Fine	20.35
" Broach Good	22.68
" " Fully Good	23.05
" " Fine	23.10
" Broach Scinde Good	14.75
" " Fully Good	15.50
" " Fine	16.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 13th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	1,600
Futures at New York May	41.55
" July	39.25
" Oct.	35.30
Spot Cotton at New York	43.00
" " Orleans	41.50
Futures at New Orleans May	40.50
" Oct.	35.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	2.04.50
Silver Commercial Bars	119

New York, April 14th:

Futures at New York May	41.40
" July	39.02
" Oct.	35.11

New York, April 15th.

Futures at New York May	41.35
" July	39.45
" Oct.	35.33

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 13th:

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	66 1/4
" 2 months hence	66 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to china selling. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " 6 "	6 3/6
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 days market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	46 1/4
Rupee Paper 2½ %	43
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	57 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	48 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris. Francs	67.10

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£31
Hongkong Bank	£121½
National Bank	£50

WAR LOANS.

London, April 13th:

Funding Loan 4 %	£89
Victory Loan 4 %	£76½
5 % New	£88 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 13th:

WHEAT.

Romario Santa Fe—62/8s Nominal	56
Australian—61/8s. Nominal	60

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs ex-Ship April May Sellers	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Sellers	£30
Tone of Rapeseed :—Flat.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-June Sellers	£43½
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Sellers	£39
Quiet	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Buyers	£15½
Toria Rapeseed :—April May Sellers	£41½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£104
Copper Brazlers	£173
Yellow Metal	104
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	75/6
Do. Do. Fully Value	76/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	76/6
Do. Do Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	77/6
Javas :—Very firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/3 1/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Done Sellers	2/3
Tone :—Easier.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 14th:

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	102
" " Mutton "	103
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Weak.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 16.

The advance in New York has continued and from 40.97 for May the price improved up to Tuesday close to 41.35. [illegible] son, [illegible] near positions have been [illegible] Wednesday for July be[illegible] crop months have improved day for January being 22.7[illegible] the New York market clo[illegible] at 41.40.

On Friday last Fully Go[illegible] May closed at Rs. 502. C[illegible] ingnest was Rs. 505 and [illegible] and on Monday Rs. 50[illegible] Tuesday the rate varied [illegible] Rs. 482, and on Wednesd[illegible] Rs. 477. Yesterday the [illegible] and the lowest Rs. 473, t[illegible] Rs. 481. To-day the Ma[illegible] at Rs. 478, and at 1 p.m. [illegible] ing rates are given below

From the above it will [illegible] gave way over Rs. 3[illegible] Early in the week Japan[illegible] on reports of a decline i[illegible] in Japan, and they also [illegible] Bear speculators did no[illegible] thus offered and have ha[illegible] on every opportunity. It [illegible] stand the operations of [illegible] but to us it appears tha[illegible] speculation which has [illegible] Broach market for some[illegible] market on an unsound fo[illegible] interest exists which mus[illegible] the due date. Tenders of [illegible] and the daily rates quote[illegible] Good Broach are much a[illegible] We are of opinion that th[illegible] must eventually adjust its[illegible] reasonable level, as presen[illegible] low. Stapled cotton is[illegible] mands a good price. Fu[illegible] stapled cotton and tende[illegible] made.

With regard to [illegible] the position is differ[illegible] approaching, for May t[illegible] stocks of these descripti[illegible] expense of storing for th[illegible] bably cause heavy tender[illegible] in May. Differences betw[illegible] May and May contracts [illegible] Fully Good Bengal are l[illegible] further as the former sh[illegible] the latter should give [illegible]

(Continued on p[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 8.)

above reasons. The present differences are Re. and Re. respectively.

In ready cotton the demand has run chiefly on stapled styles for which full prices have been paid. For really nice lots of ready Borach up to Fully Good, there is a good enquiry at over Rs. 500, but inferior Broach is neglected even at Rs. 430. Punjab Americans, Westerns and Cambodia are fetching high prices. Oomras and Bengals are moving only quietly. Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue heavy and are the chief inducement for the continuance of bear raids on the contract market, but shipments are still on quite a fair scale.

July-August Broach at same rate as April-May looks a good purchase at present prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	481
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.	481
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	279
,,	July	284
Fine Oomras	May	366
,,	July	376

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 16th APRIL 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	278
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	292
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	482
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	365
,, ,, ,,	July	375

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	305	285	267	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	307	285	267	..
M. G. Oomras No. 3.	395	375	350	..	..
Central P. No. 1	450	435	410	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	425	405	370	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	530	510	495	,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 15th April 1920.	Total to date since September 1st: 1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	9,341	300,520	141,372
Central India	7,056	148,220	105,386
Barsee and Nugger	5,488	166,598	71,944
Hyderabad Gaorani	7,418	99,050	68,684
Berar	19,056	446,691	285,230
Central Provinces	5,283	195,241	146,363
Total Oomras	54,643	1,356,389	819,003
Dholleras	15,808	114,950	33,833
Broach	28,855	123,940	172,990
Compta and Dharwar	4,354	65,284	56,016
Western-Northerns	2,320	57,833	37,372
Bengals { N.W. Provinces	2,866	174,367	74,030
Bengals { Rajputana	1,121	35,429	22,770
Sind-Punjab	15,163	296,460	309,787
Cocanada	159	3,509	4,304
Persian	Nil	1,737	2,052
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	432	21,639	47,187
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	208	11,649	9,496
Total	125,130	2,228,970	1,582,993

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11	0	0 per case
White Rose	150°	,,	11	0	0 ,,
Chester	125°	,,	10	12	0 ,,
Monkey	125°	,,	9	8	0 ,,
Monkey Tins	125°	,,	8	2	0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	125°	,,	7	15	0 2 ,,
Elephant Bulk	125°	,,	6	3	6 8 Imp. Gals.

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 16th 1920, 4 30 p m.

Beads	Bazar Terms	Rs.	a.	p.	Bali Delivery	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80		59	0	0		8	5	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80		58	0	0		8	0	0
,, Karachi Benga		58	0	0		8	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		11	10	0		12	2	0
,, Cawnpore		11	10	0		12	2	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore		12	9	0		13	1	0
Linseed, Brown Bold		13	8	0		14	0	0
,, Thin		13	0	0		13	8	0
Linseed, White 85-16		100	0	0		20	0	0
,, Gular 75-85		90	0	0		18	0	0
,, Gular 50-60		85	0	0		17	0	0
,, Black		80	0	0		16	0	0
Poppyseed, White		13	4	0		13	12	0
Groundnuts		92	0	0		17	12	0
Mowrassed		8	11	0		8	12	0
Barley		49	0	0				
Castorseed		55	0	0		11	4	0
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.				
Wheat April-May		8	14	6				
Linseed May		14	3	0				

RANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16th 1920.

	Market Rates.
	2 3 5/8
	2 3 3/4
	2 4 3/16
	710
	223
	202½
	385
	100
	102½

Steady.

MARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 16.

GOLD.

to firm with a good

24-4-0.

ANGE.

es steady with a fair passing.

5/8.

3/4.

3/4.

710.

805.

05.

97

e, Dollars 3.96.

rcs 66.

), 68d.

ard D. 66½d.

te is 7 per cent.

SECURITIES.

n. 88.

an. 90½.

n Loan 81.

e Loan. 91.

58½.

st long dated. 64.

st short dated, 64½.

l long dated. 66.

pal short dated, 90.

mprovement Trust long dated, 63.

5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 88.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

A considerable amount of activity has dominated Cotton mill shares again this week, and in spite of the April Settlement which is a heavy one, a series of firm and animated markets experienced. The position of values has been marked by some degrees of irregularity, and whilst a good many of the mill scrips have sagged from the highest altitude touched in the middle of the week, a select few record considerable advances on last week's rulings.

The orgy of speculation has been playing an important part in guiding the destiny of share values and the course of the market is made to hinge on various rumours that are driven into circulation from day to day. In any event the Bulls, who have so far succeeded in drawing the motley crowd, have had complete control of the market and seem determined to bolster up values.

The attention of the market has been drawn this week especially to Nagpores, Swadeshis, Kohinoors, Colaba Lands and New Greats; which have been the medium of a large and active business. Speculative purchases had lifted up the price of Nagopres to Rs. 6,500 in the opening of the week—a rise of Rs. 500 in a couple of days. This sensational rise was peremptorily followed by a sharp decline, it having transpired that there was no truth in the rumour about the sale of the mills. This decline has since accentuated due to the announcement of Rs. 300 as the ad-interim dividend which has proved much lower than expectation. The result has been that the big advance of Rs. 500 has evaporated and the position of price remains where it was last week. Contrarily, Swadeshis have looked up considerably owing to the announcement of Rs. 425 as final dividend which is no doubt highly satisfactory. There has been renewed vigour to Kohinoors which continue to be the hot favourite of the market; the price opened at Rs. 4300, touched Rs. 4800 and closed at Rs. 4530. New Greats and Colaba Lands have been liberally patronised, resulting in an advance of Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 respectively. There has been less doing in other mill shares, with profit-taking in marked evidence; and values at the close reveal a little shrinkage.

The closing tendency is easier with more sellers than buyers. Reactionary influences are bound to follow sharp and rapid advances and profit-taking must occasion important set-backs; however, an ybig or sensational decline does not appear likely having regard to the trend of general feeling. In any event bona-fide investment in mill shares at the present stage of values is, we think, certainly injudicious.

Among miscellaneous shares, Tata Banks have after a prolonged spell of lethargy waken up; and on certain rumours which are credited in some quarters; there has been a keen demand for these shares resulting in a bi gadvance in price. Other shares continue quiet with little variation in rates. The market was weak with more sellers than buyers owing to money tightness and bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 3050 N. Bombay Cotton 1660, Bombay Dyeing 4250, Bombay Unitter 2350, Century 1465 xd, Central India 5770, Colaba Land 3730, Crescent 760, Currimbhoy 1230, David 1850, Fazulbhoy 1855, Finlay 1640, Indian Bleaching 317/8, Indore Malwa 720, Kastoorchand 3200, Kohinoor 4570, New Great 1210, Pabani 850, Pearls 1410, Phoenix 1380, Shapurji 417/8, Simplex 1205, Swan 1650, Swadeshi 5880, Tata Mill 2850, Alcock 1215, Bombay-Burma 820, Bombay Burma N I 310, Bt Burma Petrol 25/4, Bombay Tramway 1190 xd, Bombay Steam 525, Bundi Cement 60, Kalni ord 335, Kalni def 1725, Shivrajpur 35, New India Insurance 56 pr, Tata ord 185, Tata def 677/8, Tata New ord 95 pr, Tata New def 390 pr, Tata Hydro 1190, Tata Oil 515, Scindia Steam 21 pr, Tata Bank 59/8.

FINANCE.

Money is in strong demand with a rise in the deposit rate which is now 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

PIECE GOODS

The Cloth Market has been firm and steady during the past week. The demand has been satisfactory and clearances have been on a fair scale. Sellers have been holding tight to their goods and buyers have had to pay full rates for anything wanted. The retail demand has not been much in evidence. A fair demand for white goods has been experienced from Karachi and some lots have moved off. Some transactions have also resulted amongst the merchants in the bazaar in goods that have been light in stock. Rupee rates have remained firm in sympathy with the strong position of the Manchester Market. Shippers have been quoting very high prices and require distant deliveries extending over the year 1921. Some shippers do not even guarantee the time of shipment and would rather do without the business than take the risk of cancelment, as unforeseen difficulties have been experienced by them now and then. The rumour regarding the rise of 25 per cent. in the rate of freight coupled with the spinners' demand for higher wages have tended to put up the quotations of cloth and the heavy engagements of makers have made forward business very difficult to negotiate. Those Importing firms who had bought on their own account some time back find themselves in a favourable position, but they are not inclined to part with their forward purchases at present, hoping to reap greater benefit in the near future. It has been found very difficult for small importing firms to do business now-a-days in these times of keen competition and want of facilities. Bona-fire indent business has been greatly restricted, and the inability to make own-account purchases has put them at a great disadvantage.

GREYS.

In Grey goods the position has improved to some extent. 45 inches Red End Shirtings of 16 12 Mounts have been scarce and fetch very high rates. Dewhurst's Shirtings have appreciated in value by eight annas per piece. Jaconets have not shewn any change, but Drills have been very firm owing to better demand. Recently a certain range of Grey Shirtings has been imported in our market from Manchester which is similar in quality and get-up as the Japanese make which was going largely here, but in different numbers. The range consists of ten widths rising by two inches from 32 to 50 inches and 38 yards in length, in gold end as well as fancy headings and has been sold from 32 shillings to 50 shillings with a difference of 2 shillings between each width for delivery up to September. The Manchester quality is slightly inferior and comes in at Re. 1-4 per piece less and goes well in the absence of Japanese stocks.

Local mill cloths have remained steady with moderate demand. Longcloths have been quoted at Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per lb. and Sheetings 2 annas per lb. less.

Japanese Cloths, being light in stock fetch high rates.

WHITES.

In White goods, narrow width Nainsooks have been the chief attraction. No. 88/8888 have been sold at Rs. 7-12 and now Rs. 8 has been quoted. 26 inches by 18 yards range of Nainsooks of 5 qualities Nos. 660/662, etc. have changed hands in the bazaar 30 packages at Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-8 per piece. A lot of 90 packages White Mulls, Greaves' K/KKKK, had been bought two years ago by a big firm from the bazaar, which has now been sold to some dealers at Rs. 7-14 net, the transaction showing considerable loss to the importing firm who had speculated in this style. Goods made of Egyptian cotton have remained firm, as stocks are light and the replacing cost is very much higher and that too, for distant delivery.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
Ralli's Farl No. 2000	39×37½/8		17	0	0
,, 100000	45× ,,		20	8	0
,, No 33000	45× ,,		17	0	0
,, 2800	37× ,,		14	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× ,,		16	4	0
,, "Yellow Horse"	43×39		....		
,, No. 2310	44×38½		....		
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38× ,,		29	0	0
,, "BB"	38× ,,		23	8	0
,, "Rupee No 5	39× ,,		22	0	0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8		25	0	0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44×38½		18	8	0
,, No. 1500	39×37½/8		16	0	0
,, No. 5600	38×37½/8		14	4	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8		16	0	0
,, ,, 4462	41× ,,		17	0	0
,, ,, 1566	33×37/37½		....		
Forbes' 551	38×37½/8		....		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× ,,		16	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×36		23	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40		33	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	28×40		32	0	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29×40		29	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		10	12	0
,, ,, 18	40×22		9	12	0
,, ,, 133	40×22		8	12	0
,, ,, 636	44×22		9	12	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30×16		....		

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42		33	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40		41	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	,, ,,		39	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	,, ,,		....		
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		....		
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40		....		
,, 151	33×40		....		
Fleming's No. 7182	30×20		10	0	0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36×20		21	2	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19		10	0	0
,, No. 60	46×19		11	0	0
,, No. 600	51×19		12	0	0
,, No. 6000	68×19		13	8	0
,, No. 88	58×20		10	12	0
,, No. 1270	27×18		5	10	0
,, Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50×18		....		
,, No. 818	39×20		11	8	0
,, No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20		....		
,, No. 350 (6 lines)	,, ,,		18	8	0
,, No. 335 (6 lines)	60×20		17	8	0
,, No. 425 (6 lines)	,, ,,		18	8	0
,, No. 1440	36×20		8	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		5	10	0
,, No. 119	37×18		6	14	0
,, No. 229	42×18		7	6	0
,, No. 330	47×18		7	14	0
,, M/MMM 39," 44," 49"	54×19		9	1	0
,, No. 95	58×20		10	8	0
,, No. 66999	40×18		8	0	0
,, No. 86999	,, ,,		8	8	0
,, No. 775	40×18		7	10	0
,, No. 875	45×18		8	2	0
,, No. 975	50×18		8	10	0
,, No. 615	,, ,,		9	10	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20		10	8	0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50×19		....		
,, No. 9999	55×19		....		
,, No. 142	34×19		11	4	0
,, No. 420	36×18		10	8	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58×20		....		
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18		5	10	0
Fleming's No. 8080	,, ,,		5	8	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		7	4	0
,, Nos. 61/81	,, ,,		....		
,, No. 1900	,, ,,		5	11	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		10	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		7	14	0
,, 95950/97970	....		....		
,, Saraswati"	38×18		....		
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18		9	6	0
,, No. 50000	,, ,,		10	6	0
,, Nos. 33340/33350/	,, ,,		....		
,, No. 33360	,, ,,		11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18		....		
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	,, ,,		6	14	0
,, No. 8000 T.B.	38×22		10	0	0
Ritchie's Nos 350 /4510/552026	18		....		
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820	....		....		
"Motor Car"	26×18		....		
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	26×18		7	4	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3¼ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	6 per cent	Nov.	6	1919
France	6 per cent	Apl	8	1920
Germany	5 per cent	Dec.	28	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July	28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov.	11	1915
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July	1	1914
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug	20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April	10	1917
Sweden	6½ per cent	Jan	31	1914
Spain	5 per cent	Oct.	28	1914
India { Bombay	8 per cent	Apl.	8	1920
India { Bengal	7 per cent	Feb	14	1920
India { Madras	8 per cent	Feb	19	1920

MILL STORES

Bombay, April 16.

The demand from local mills has been fair in demand, but the tone of the market is rather nervous. The values have almost stabilised, and no upward tendency has been noticeable, while advice from Home has been steadily indicating a tendency towards rise in the values of important commodities. 15/40s Yarn Healds, have been quoted at nearly 55 to 60d. per 800 eyes; while the market is ruling very low in Bombay. It can be clearly anticipated, therefore, that immediately on the consumption of present stocks, the advance in the prices will be great. Large lots of Healds changed hands at Re. 1-9-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds vary between Re. 0-3-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per 100 dents.

Among woollen sundries, Roller Cloth K is quoted at nearly Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8; Sizing Flannel plain (Headmost) varies between Re. 2-12 and Rs. 3 per yard. Clearer cloth (Headmost) is quoted at nearly Rs 5 per yard.

The quotations for other sundries are almost steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, April 16.

We have to report an excited market dur-

ing the week with large fluctuations on account of stronger advices from Java and other Indian markets and large buying by firms of ready and forward positions and prices have been increased in ready Sugars by more than two rupees per cwt. and forward positions by eight to ten shillings per cwt. all round. The chief reason of advance is the shortage of Cuban crop and American buying Javas. Karachi and Calcutta markets have similarly advanced with fair business doing. Java market is reported very strong and excited prices having advanced over five gilders with large business doing. A big firm bought 800 tons White Javas for shipment to France.

The following are the market rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 38-4 equal to 82s. 6d. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 115,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 36 equal to 75s. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 8,000 bags.

Soft, Rs. 35 equal to 76s. F. B. Harbour, Stocks 17,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 38. Stocks 90,000 bags.

A fair business has been reported in Mauritius Crystals April Shipment at Rs. 34 per cwt. F. B. Harbour.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The share market opened with a fairly strong inquiry for jute mill shares, the prices of which were well maintained. Coal shares did not attract much attention,, a small business being reported, and prices for the most part were unchanged. There was some advance noticed in the new Manbhoom and Fularibad. In the miscellaneous section, a fairly large volume of business took place favourite stocks realizing full rates. Cotton shares were slightly easier without much inquiry. Sugar shares ruled steady to firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 800, Bokaro and Ramghur 23¼, Fularibad 13, New Manbhoom 32, Mundalpore 102, Patmohna, 17, Sendra 31, Burrakur 48/8, Caledonian 10/8 Suratand 10/4.

Jute:—Anglo Indian 402 and prefs. 176, Alliance 740, Barnagore 180, Gourepore 1,500, Howrah 50/12, Kanknarrah 774, Kamarhatty 961 Kinnison 1,275, Lansdowne 508, Lawrence 892, Orient 184, Northbrook prefs. 107, Reliance 54/12 and prefs. 108, Verley 19, Bdge Budge 657, Century 13, Fort William 560, Standard 799, Union 1,000.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance at par, Bank of Bengal 1,645, Bengal Aerating Gas 175, Bengal Telephone 259, British India Corporation 16/4, British India Tobacco 11/12, Bengal Lead 12, Bengal Assam 312, British Burmah Petroleum 24/4, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/4, Burn and Co., 6 per cent. prefs. 86, Calcutta Trams 76, Central Provinces Cement 13/14, small lot, Calcutta Industrial Bank 6 prem, Champarana Sugar 333, Cossipore Cotton 30/12, Dunbar Cotton 714, Hatinkooloil 14, Indian Iron and Steel Engineering 22/12, Mohini Mills 6 prem,

Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 76, Marshall Sons (old 12/12 and (new) 11, Madans Theatre 18, Premier Soap 12/4, Russa Engineering 305, Sphere Insurance 14/8, Somastipore Sugar 16, Tata Industrial Bank 45/8 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 38/10 small lots at Rs. 39/8. War Bonds (short loans) 5½ per cent. [illegible] at 99/10 [illegible] at [illegible] clos.

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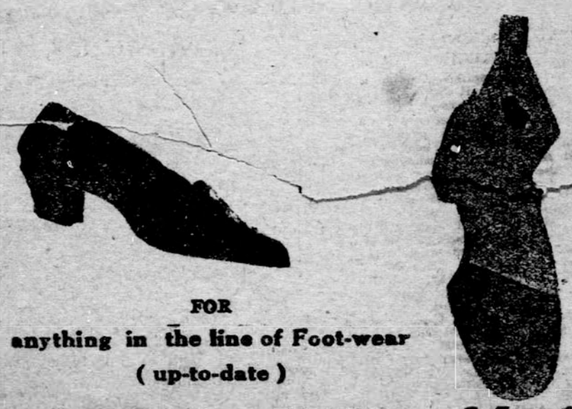

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AMUSEMENTS.

LEYLAND HODGSON REVUE COMPANY.

If allowances are made for the short time which the Company has been formed then the Leyland Hodgson Company will be found to compare very favourably indeed with the companies which have been brought to the East. Certainly this Company is a company. That is to say, it is not the mere skeleton which is so frequently palmed off by theatrical managers in this country and some of the members are really clever. Visitors to the Excelsior can certainly be sure of a bright evening. They will not be able to imagine themselves at the Oxford, it is true, but they got plenty of amusement which is varied, and the revue which is being repeated this evening has many things to commend it.

On Monday there is to be at the Excelsior a second change of programme, the revue, "Odds and Ends" being down for presentation, and on Thursday in next week there is being staged the third revue, "The House That Jerry Built. There will be the usual matinee to-morrow afternoon.

EMPIRE.

"Molly, Go Get 'Em." That is the unusual and catchy title of the principal film which is being shown at the Empire Theatre this week. There is not much doubt that the film is going to "get" the people of Bombay all right. It is one of the best—not one of those long drawn out dramas of which Bombay people have had more than enough before they start on them, nor one of those silly comics which are an insult to the intelligence, but a real comedy-drama, a nutshell novel in which the humour is well developed.

It is a picture which deals with the very amusing adventures of a Hoydenish flapper and a jealous sister and ends up happily to all concerned with the exception of the villain, which is of course as things should be. Our young lady who is the heroine has looks and vivacity which cause her to be regarded with not a little jealousy by her elder sister, whose rapidly maturing charms suggest that she has no time to lose if she is to "get off the shelf." Molly (that is the flapper's name) is somewhat spoiled by her father, a wealthy banker, who is divided in his love for Molly and his anxiety to see sister Julia safely married. Molly shows many manifestations of animal spirits, and in consequence she is continually in hot water.

There comes on the scene a count. An ideal match for Julia this—so she thinks. But the Count meets Molly, and it must be confessed that he is more impressed with irresponsible youth and spirits than he is with the staidness of budding old maidhood. The good-natured Molly, however, wants none of his love. Her heart is elsewhere. And so she plans to make the mysterious nobleman want not to love her—by telling him that she is the divorced wife of an Indian Chief (or was it the daughter, no matter which?). The Count is grateful and transfers his affections. But all does not run smoothly by any means. Our Count proves before long to be a fraud. He is discovered—by Molly of course—dipping into the family safe as though it were in his own family house, and there is quite an exciting finish to a very attractive film which has very much to recommend it.

The film features Margarita Fischer, and that alone is sufficient to commend it to the patronage of the Bombay public. In addition to this film there is an amusing comic and the usual topical Gazette.

EXCELSIOR.

A light drama and a two-part comedy form the bill of fare at the Excelsior Cinema. The drama is called "The New Clown." There are clowns and clowns. The clown in this particular case was a born ass. He inherited a title, and that was all he did inherit. Somehow or another—it all comes out in the film—he came to the conclusion that he had murdered a man, and having no wish to feel the hangman's rope round his neck he came to the conclusion also that he had better conceal his identity.

This he does by getting a job in a circus as a clown. It was the first job he had ever taken in his life, and somehow or another—just because he was a born ass—he made a success of it. There are all sorts of complications, such as falling in love with the leading actress (or rather the leading actress falling in love with him, which is rather different of course) and the consequent jealousy of the strong man of the Company, not a very pleasant individual to be "up against."

Things look a little black. But our clown's fame has spread, and there comes to see him the man he is supposed to have murdered, with the result that he is released from the uncongenial task of earning his living and becomes once more a respectable member of aristocratic society. It is quite an entertaining film, though the story sounds a trifle "thin."

There is also the usual weekly "Topcial Gazette"—more interesting than usual.

EMPRESS.

Last week at this theatre we were introduced to the opening scenes of a very remarkable film, "The Iron Test", in which the hero is bequeathed a huge fortune, but is tested in a manner that certainly never mortal man was before before he is allowed to taste of the sweets of the good fortune that some day will be his.

Twice the hero has the chance to break his neck in the fourth episode of this film. In the first part of it he performs an unusual tight rope feat in riding a horse across a three-inch cable wire and as a climax to the scene plunges with the animal to the ground many feet below. Being the hero, his death is plotted by the villain, and in the closing stages of the episode the villain arranges a noose in such a way that as "Bert" emerges from his van his neck is caught in the noose and he is left hanging in mid air.

In the fifth episode, which is also being shown this week, there is shown a terrific battle between a man and an infuriated bear and only the interference of the hero prevents the man from being clawed to death. Later, as a climax to the episode, we see the hero and the lady who is destined some day to become his wife bound hand and feet and then lowered on ropes thrown the side of a steep cliff until the rising tide of the sea sends the waters up around their necks.

"The Iron Test" is indeed proving to be one of the most successful and thrilling pictures. There is a great deal of stirring action in each episode, and in addition to the thrills mentioned there are numerous other hair-raising stunts performed by members of the circus which are part of the play.

WEST END.

So typically English is the story of that famous old melodrama, "The Silver King", which for nearly forty years has been a popular classic of the stage, that, though produced in America, Famous Players-Lasky have made every effort to keep the original atmosphere of the play—and with complete success. "The Silver King" of the screen, which will be showing at the West End Cinema this week will take a place among photoplay productions corresponding to that occupied by the legitimate version in the realm of "the speakies."

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified for general information that the London New York Cross Rate on the 15th instant was 396.

It is notified for general information that the London New York Cross Rate on the 13th instant was 392½.

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE.

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 22nd April 1920. The rates will be announced in due course.

HEAL that OBSTINATE SORE!

CUTS and bruises are often very obstinate in refusing to heal. The edges of the wound remain inflamed and sore, and there is a daily danger of disease-germs settling on the raw flesh and giving rise to serious complications. Thus, neglect or improper treatment of an injury, be it a cut, burn, scald, or even a simple scratch, is a menace to life.

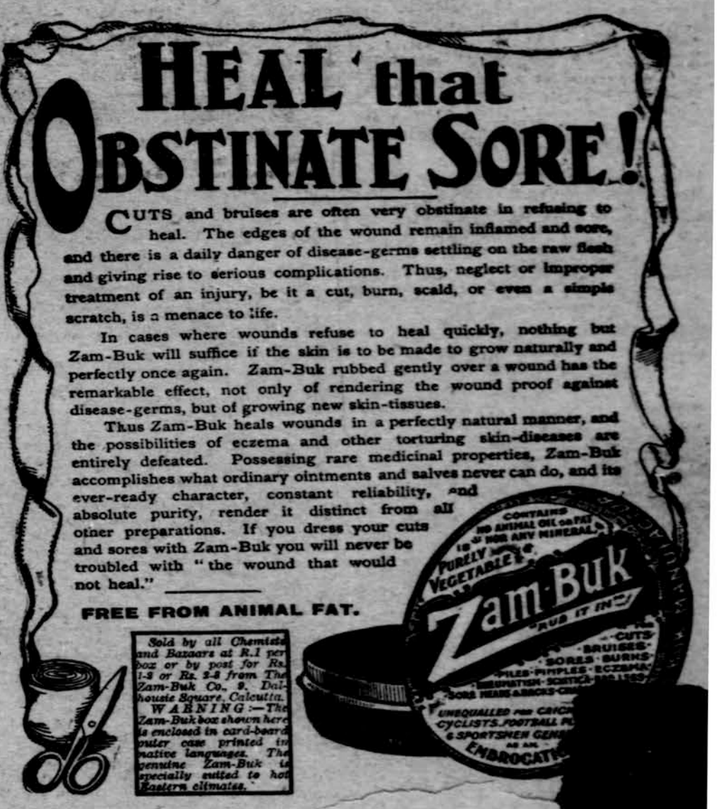
In cases where wounds refuse to heal quickly, nothing but Zam-Buk will suffice if the skin is to be made to grow naturally and perfectly once again. Zam-Buk rubbed gently over a wound has the remarkable effect, not only of rendering the wound proof against disease-germs, but of growing new skin-tissues.

Thus Zam-Buk heals wounds in a perfectly natural manner, and the possibilities of eczema and other torturing skin-diseases are entirely defeated. Possessing rare medicinal properties, Zam-Buk accomplishes what ordinary ointments and salves never can do, and its ever-ready character, constant reliability, and absolute purity, render it distinct from all other preparations. If you dress your cuts and sores with Zam-Buk you will never be troubled with "the wound that would not heal."

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaars at R.1 per box or by post for Rs. 1-3 or Rs. 3-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

WARNING:—The Zam-Buk box shown here is enclosed in card-board outer case printed in native languages. The genuine Zam-Buk is specially suited to hot Eastern climates.



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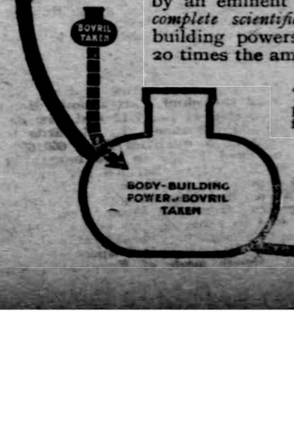
The independent experiments carried out by an eminent physiologist *under the most complete scientific control* proved the body-building powers of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

This has given Bovril a unique place as one of the most precious food substances in the world.



BOVRIL

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting of Bombay Tenants' Association at Servants of India Society's Home at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. 'Kowara' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 18.

Malis for Mauritius per s.s. Urlana via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 20.

The Mail steamer Nellore with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at th head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

Domestic Occurance.

DEATH.

TEIZPAL—Hemlata, daughter of Laxamidas Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, died Friday morning at 10-30 a.m. at Vile Parle, aged 2 years. Uthamana on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the Association will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the Members and Sympathizers.

NATIONAL P. R. EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Velji Lakhmsey Nappoo has enlisted himself as a Life-member of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, by paying Rs. 200 donation.

BAND AT ROMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Band (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day at 6-15 p.m.

GHATKOPER STUDENTS UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting will be held to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Kanga Vidyalava Hall, when Mr. H. M. Kesarwalla will deliver a public lecture on "Ambition."

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Study Circle of the Club, a discussion on 'The Government of India Act, 1919", will be held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL GATHERING OF A DADAR SCHOOL

The annual social gathering of the present and past students of the Indian Education Society's English School for girls will be celebrated to-morrow at 5-15 p.m. in the school compound of the King George English School near the Portuguese Church at Dadar. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parakh will preside.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood at the Hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Rustom H. R. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Crime and Punishment."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History class will meet to-day at 8 p.m. and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben. At to-morrow's meeting Mr. M. Asher will deliver a lecture at 4 p.m. in the Institution's premises.

KARVE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the General Education Institute's Karve Girls' High School will take place on at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, in the school premises. Mrs. Jaiji Petit will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in Bombay on Thursday was 129 as against 288 on the corresponding day last year and 161 in 1918. On Thursday there were three attacks and two deaths from plague, four attacks and four deaths from small-pox. There was no attack of influenza (pneumonia) but five deaths from these diseases were recorded.

CABLE DELAYS,

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delay in cablegrams.

London—Urgent triple rates 10 ordinary 1 day; deferred 2

bay—Urgent triple rates 10 ordinary 2½ days; deferred

...RES ON "SANITATION."

...auspices of the Nation... Emergency Corps magic ...ill be delivered at the fol... Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla on ...ow to avoid diseases": ...p.m. at Ripon Road next to ...ustrial Home. ...p.m. "Kikabhoy Building" ...reet, Byculla. Special accommodation for

...OOLEN MILLS LTD.

...t writes:— ...of this company, under the ...o them, in addition to the ... propose to build a Fire ...Thana and have purchased ... mill for Rs. 45 lacs. The ...ongkong mill has been duly ...s shareholders and the same ...e under the possession and ... the agents of the Woolen ...ilani, Wadia, Halai & Co.

...y message dated April 16th ...vernment order issued ...cial Gazette informs ... that widows and ...Government officers and mem... ...ncipal, local and legislative ...g more than 12 years' service ...right to a temporary allowance ...budget.

BREACH OF TRUST.

A BROKER SENTENCED.

Yeshwantray Dowlatray, a young Hindu broker, in the service of Mr. Punamchand Bantawarmal, a Commissioner Agent having his firm at Mumbadevi, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Sub-Inspector Acharekar, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 14,300 in Government Currency notes.

The evidence showed that on the 29th of December, last, the amount was entrusted to the accused by the the complainant with the instructions of paying up five hundies, from five different firms in Bombay. But the accused absconded from Bombay with the money, and was subsequently arrested at Jodhpur, by the police who recovered Rs. 11,300 from various sources.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Sawalia Budha, a Hindu, aged about 35 years. On the 14th instant the deceased along with three others was crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, at the Marines Lines Station at about 6 p.m. when an up train came upon him. His companions escaped but the deceased was knocked down by the engine. He was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased having been run over by a train whilst crossing the line.

FATAL CURIOSITY.

On the 14th instant Dr. Ruttonshah Khurshedji Dadachanji, aged 43 years a medical practitioner of Ahmedabad, was travelling to Bombay with his wife and cousin, Mr. Kaikhosru Vicaji Dadachanji by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Soon after leaving Parel Station the train stopped and Dr. Dadachanji was standing at the door to see what had happened. The train then started abruptly and he fell down on the down line over which a goods train was passing at the time. The engine of the goods train passed over the left leg of Dr. Dadachanji, causing serious injuries. The train from which he fell at once stopped in consequence of Mr. Kaikhosru's pulling the alarm chain and Dr. Dadachanji was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. There he succumbed to his injuries after a few hours.

At an inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Deputy Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A GRUESOME MURDER.

The Deputy Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, Parbatibai, whose dead body was found on the Sewree New Road, tied in a sack. The suspected persons Bala Rowji and Muktibai were present at the inquest.

Ganput Daji, a mill boy, gave evidence that about 3 p.m. on the day in question he saw the deceased with Muktabai. They then went into Mukta's room. The witness could see through the partitions and he heard Mukta saying she was going to bring some tea for the deceased. The deceased was wearing the clothes and ornaments produced. After taking tea she went into the room and the suspected woman followed her. Bala Rowji caught the deceased threw her down, and caught her by the throat. He sat on her chest and pressed her throat. The deceased shouted once, but the man stuffed cloth into her mouth. She said nothing more and was then motionless. The suspect then covered her with bidding. He gave blows with his clenched fist on her chest The suspect then took the ornaments from the deceased's person. A box was brought from the bazar, and the body was put into it. As it would not go down he pressed the body with his foot. They then washed the floor which was of mud. At about 8 p.m., the suspected man took the box out of door. The witness then informed his cousin Bhagia what had happened. The medical evidence showed that death was due to multiple injuries including fracture of ribs. The injuries could have been caused by the club produced.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted by the suspected man Bala Rowji, who was aided and abetted by Muktabai.

S. S. MANORA.

The following is a list passengers proceeding to-day by the s.s. Manora to Manseilles and London.

Mr. F. G. Alexander, Mr. J. R. Allen, Mr. Arthur, Dr. R. J. Ashton, Mr. Ashwell, Sir M. Abbas Ali Baig, Capt. G. D. Baines, Mr. C. H. Bailey, Mr. W. Bass, Mr. B. N. Basu. Mr. G. L. Barclay. Mr. S. Birley, Capt. Bone. Mr. Blackwell Mr. Brierley, Mr. Buck, Mr. G. O. Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Cape, Capt. E. H. Clarke, Capt. Clarke, Mr. Ed. Comber, Mr. Cole, Mr. G. V. Cole, Mr. Colvin, Mr. H. D. Craik, I.C.S., Mr. G. Cross, Mr. R. Currimbhoy, Mr. A. F. Currimbhoy, Major H. H. Davis, Mr. S. J. Downham, Mr.. Mrs.. Duncan, Child, Infant and Nurse, Mr. Oosman Eisa, Mr. H. R. Elliott, Capt. K. C. S. Erskine, Capt. R. J. Canning, Mr. W. Gillies, Mrs. Greaves, Child, Infant and Nurse, Mr. Grumnitt, Mr. Roger Grunfield, Mr. E. E. Hall, Mr. J. Handley Hamm, Rev. J. C. Harrison, Mr. G. W. Hendry, Mr. L. Henry, Mr. Hore, Mr. A. Hoosein & Servant Mr. L. Jackson, Major Jackson, Lt. H. J. R. Jackson, Mr. C. H. Jarvis, Mr. L. Jeffries, Hon. A. A. Khan and Servant, Mr. Kirkcaldy, Mr. A. E. Knox, Mr. T. H. Laird, Mr. L. G. Leach, Mr. J. Leach, Mr. E. Leder, Hon. Mr. Leach, Mr. J. Leach, Mr. E. Leder, Mr. J. J. E. Lewis, Mr. Justic W. Le Rossignol, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. H. T. Lodge, Mr. S. C. Lynton, Lt.-Col. G. B. Maitland, Mr. MacLinney, Mr. Mitter, Mr. J. E. Morris, Mr. E. V. Miller, Mr. Mockler, Mr. T. D. C. Owens, Mr. B. L. Papworth, Mr. J. N. Parker. Hon. Mr. Justice M. Rafique. Mr. R. R. Reed, Mr. Rennant, Capt. E. G. I. O. Rivett, Mrs. Robertson, Child, 2 Infants and Nurse, Mr. D. K. Robertson, Mr. Robb, Mr F. Ross, Mr. E. E. P. Rose, Capt. M. M. Russel, Mr. Sarcar, Mr. Shaw, Mr. B. S. Sheldark, Mr. S. W. Shepherd, Mr. Simmons, Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha, Mr. A. F. Slater, Major A. C. Gordon Smythe, Mr. J. W. Stokes, Mrs. 3 Children and Ayha, Mr. K. P. Thakur, Mr. J. S. Telson, Col. and Mrs. Tuke, Mr. F. J. H. Wilson, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Williamson, Mr. H. J. Wiseman, Mr. L. R. Wren, Mr. Lalioo Ahmedbhoy, Lt.-Col. Browne, Mr. D. F. Bremner Mr. Bridgeon, Mrs. Cornwell, Mr. G. C. Devon Mr. Everette, Mr. S. andGompertz, Infant, Capt T. N. Grey Viscount Goschen Lady, two Daughters and Maid, Mrs. S. G. Godwin, Lt. C. D. W. Harven, Rev. G. F. Hick, Capt. Hayes, Capt. C. Lines, Capt. C. McNair, Major McKandrick, Major Mannsell, Mr. S. C. Mittra, Major G. Nottidge, Mr. A. Robertson, Hon. Sir T. J. Strangman, Lady and 2 Misses.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sulaiman has taken his seat in the Allahabad High Court vice Mr. Justice Rafiques granted leave.

GRAND OPERA SEASON OPENS

"AIDA", A GREAT SUCCESS.

Not since 1916, when Bombay was treated to a visit from th Italian Opera Company, has Bombay had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with Grand Operas in their entirety, and it was not in the slightest a surprise that the Russian Grand Opera Company had a most hearty reception on Thursday night at the Royal Opera House when Guiseppe Verdi's great work "Aida" was produced as the opening grand opera of the season. The opera is in four acts, and except in the third act there are two scenes in each act.

"Aida" is laid in Egypt, and the character "Aida" is the unknown daughter of the King. She is a slave living at Memphis. Her father makes an inlursion into Egypt to deliver her. Aida loves Radames, a young warrior but Amneris is a rival and she incites the High Priest to select Radames to lead an army against Amonasro. Amonasro receives Aida and learns of the latter's admiration of Radames Amonasro is captured but is not recognised except by Aida and the captured one declares the Ethiopian King to be slain in battle. On an appeal from Radames the prisoners are released and the grateful King of Egypt declares Radames his successor and the betrothed of his daughter. Aida and Amonasro are held as hostages and he forces her to learn from Radames the position of the Egyptian army. Radames only seemingly consents to become the husband of the daughter of the King and gives the information required by her father, out of love for Aida. When Amonasro reveals his identity and flies with Aida, Radames allows himself to be taken prisoner. Radames is condemned to be buried alive and Aida has decided to die with her lover while Amonasro prays above the tomb which receives them.

The whole performance was a triumph of art and Bombay is indeed fortunate in being able to experience the joys of hearing these grand operas presented in the same manner as they would be in other large cities where the performers are more or less living on the spot, There was nothing slipshod or unfinished about "Aida". Everything went with a smoothness which went to the hearts of those ever ready to inhale the atmosphere of masterly effort. The ear was pleased no less was the eye, for the acting of the principals was of a high standard and certainly higher than one would have any reason to expect Particularly did Mr. Ulianoff as Amonasro, Miss Guisieva as Aida and Miss Burskaya as Amneris exhibit historic talent of outstanding excellence. They had character parts. Miss Guisieva as "Aida" possesses a powerful but refined voice which was equally effective in concerted numbers as in solo work. She was consistently so excellent that it would be difficult to particularise any special effort. She and Mr. Preobrajensky as Radames, the tenor bore the brunt of the solo work with Miss Burskaya next. Messrs. K. Magsky and Voinoff as the King and the High Priest respectively were ponderous basses of true quality.

The chorus work was a treat in itself and the volume of sound the thirty or so singers provided thrilled one for such a body must be almost an unknown quality in these parts. The chorus entered into the spirit of the opera and their movements were in keeping with the story. The Russian Ballet added to the delights of the evening and Mr. Vasilieff as conductor carried off the honours of a great leader of an orchestra of exceptional abilities.

This afternoon "Faust" will be repeated; "La Tosca" will be played at night and on Sunday night "Carmen" will be performed.

"FAUST" PERFORMED LAST NIGHT.

One of the best known of grand operas is "Faust" written by Charles Gounod and founded upon Goethe's tragedy. It was the second opera to be produced by the Russian Grand Opera Company at the Royal Opera House and another very large gathering thoroughly appreciated the performance. Of the principals who took part in "Aida" the night before, only Mr. Voinoff appeared in Faust and he played Mephistopheles. He scored a great success but one liked him for his acting more than for his singing a continual tremelo being rather inclined to tire one. He took the part and gave a magnificent rendering of "Yes gold rules the world" and the celebrated mocking song in Act IV. The concerted number in which Marguerita, Faust, Martha and Mephistopheles took part was a thoroughly enjoyable number by comparson with the cast which appeared in "Aida," the singing was not so prominently excellent. 'Marguerita" by Miss Sasonzova was on the thin side but sweet for all that and there was not that resonance in Mr. Chernerco as "Faust" as there was from Mr. Preobrasensky. Of course camparisons were sure to be made and had last night's cast appeared first, little fault could have been found. Mr. Gorlenco as "Valentin" was capitally done while Miss Zeranova as Siebel and Miss Losiera as Martha did all that was required of them well.

The chorus work was superb, the pretty melodies being faithfully interpreted and if it had been allowed, the large audience would have had a repeat of the "Soldiers' Chorus." The orchestra under Mr. Furst was admirable.

At the fall of each curtain, and after solos and choruses, the applause was most enthusiastic, showing positively that genuine appreciation was the result. It was a great reception that Miss Sasowzove had for her "Jewel Song" and for "There was a King of Thale." We noticed that in place of the spinning wheel, Marguerita occupied her attention upon some needle-work, the first time we have seen that introduction. Valentin was particularly applauded for "Oh Holy Emblem" and Faust's cavatine "Greeting oh Holy Spot" was a treasure. The Gounod masterpiece will be repeated at five o'clock this evening and "La Tosca" will be played to-night.

TO-NIGHT'S SHOW.

LA TOS-CA.

In the church of San Andrea the painter Mario Cavaradossi, is at work in the rural decorations. Here he has to meet his finance, the beatiful Floria Tosca. While awaiting her, he contemplates the Magdalene he is at work on, the fact being that of the unknown beauty who had frequently prayed at the altar.

Scarpia and his police enter in search of Angelotti, an escaped prisoner, who has been traced to the church. Cavaradossi is suspecetd as an accomplice, and Scarpia, who is secretly in love with Tosca, plans his ruin, to remove from his path a dangerous rival.

In the second act Scarpia arrests Mario and when the painter is brought in, sends for Tosca so that she shall hear the cries of her lover as he is being tortured to induce him to reveal Angelotti's hiding place. Unable to endure Mario's agony, she tells Scarpia where the refugee is concealed. Mario is sent to prison, and Scarpia tells Tosca that unless she looks with favor on him, her lover shall die within an hour. To save his life she consents but demands that they be allowed to depart in safety the next day. A mock execution is planned by Scarpia, who writes out a pass for the lovers. As he gives it to Tosca, she stabs him and runs to Mario with the release.

The mock execution takes place as planned but through Scarpia's treachery, it proves to be a real one, and Mario is killed. Tosca afterwards throws herself from the castle parapet as they attempt to arrest her for Scarpia's murder.

ACT 1.

Scene: Interior of the Church of St. Andrea.

Mario Cavaradossi, the painter, enters the church, where he has been at work on a Madonna. As he uncovers it is a painting of the unknown beauty whom he had often seen in the church. Mario confesses he had stolen her likeness for his bethothed, Tosca, he sings a lovely air in which he compares her dark beauty with the fair tresses and blue eyes of the unknown worshipper, calling it "a strange but harmonious contract."

He is interrupted by the entrance of a man in prison garb, whom Mario recognizes as an old friend, Angelotti, a political prisoner, Mario hastily closes the outer door and conceals Angelotti in the chapel, just as Tosca's voice is heard demanding admittance.

He admits her. She is at first jealous and asks him if he is thinking of another woman.

Tosca now perceives the Madonna and recognizes the face as that of the Attavanti, sister of Angelotti. And she declares that Mario has fallen in love with her blue eyes.

Mario promises to meet her that evening and she bids her lover farewell and departs.

The painter hurries to the chapel and bids Angelotti escape, showing him path to the villa, where he will be safe.

He is no sooner gone than the Sacristan and choir enter followed soon after Scarpia and his police, who have traced Angelotti to the church. The Attavanti's fan and Mario's empty basket are found in the chapel and when the Sacristan says it should contain the painter's lunch, Scarpia suspects Mario of aiding the prisoner.

Tosca now returns still doubting her lover, and Scarpia, divining the state of affairs, decides to add fuel to the flame of jealousy. He approaches her respectfully and sings his first air, "Divine Tosca."

He praises her noble character and devout habits and says that she is not like other women who came here to meet their lovers. Scarpia shows her the fan which he had found in the church. Tosca is now convinced that Mario had been deceiving her, and in a jealous rage she leaves the church weeping.

ACT II.

Scene: A room in Scarpia's apartments in the Farnese Palace

Mario is brought in by the Police, who report that Angelotti cannot be found Scarpia is furious and tries to force Mario to reveal the hiding place of the fugutive but he refuses to speak and is ordered into the torture chamber adjoining Tosca comes in answer to Scarpia's summons and is told that Mario is being tontured into a confession. Unable to bear the sound of his groans, she reveals the hiding place of Angelotti. Scarpia, in triumph, orders the torture to cease but sends Mario to prison, telling him he must die. Tosca tries to go with him but is forced to remain.

Scarpia offers to release Mario if Tosca accepts his attention in order to save her lover's life.

The unhappy woman asks what she has done that Heaven should forsake her. Scarpia demands her answer. She yields in shame. Tosca insists that Mario shall be set free and Scarpia consents but says a mock execution is necessary.

It is agreed that after his pretended execution Mario shall have his liberty, but Tosca demands a safe escape from the country for them both. While Scarpia is writing, the document Tosca contrives to secure the dagger from the table, and as Scarpia approaches to give it to her and then take her in his arms, she stabs him, crying that thus she gives him the kiss he desired.

ACT III

A terrace of San Angelo Castle, outside the prison cell of Cavaradossi. View of Rome by night.

Mario is brought out from his cell is shown the official death warrant, and told he has but one hour to live. He asks permission to erite a note to Tosca, and is given paper and pen. He begins to write, but engrossed with memories of the past, he pauses and sings passionately of his loved one, whom he expects never to see again.

Tosca now enters and joyfully telling Mario he is to be free, shows him the safe conduct, telling him how she had killed Scarpia. He gazes at her with compassion and regrets and such beautiful hands should be compelled to foul themselves with a scoundrel's blood.

She explains that a mock execution has been arranged and instructs him to fall down when volley is fired. In a lovely duet rejoice in their hopes for the future.

The soldiers now enter, the shots are fired and Mario falls as if dead. Tosca waits till the firing party is gone, whispering to her lover to be still. "Now, Marie, all is safe" she cries, but is astounded that he does not obey her. She rushes to him only to find that Scarpia had added another piece of treachery to his long list having secretly ordered Mario to be killed. She throws herself on his body in an agony of grief.

Spoletta and ... and announces ... when they ... from the ...

BOMBAY BOXING.

GREAT FIGHT.

D'SILVA WINS ON POINTS.

(BY THE BANTAM.)

Mr. Fleming, late of the N.S.C. has the reputation of always getting up good matches for his tournaments, so the Empire Theatre was crowded on Friday night. But in his effort to introduce new men to the Bombay public he arranged contests which so far as the science of boxing is concerned were absolute failures. The one redeeming fight was that between Kid D'Silva of Calcutta and Bandsman Blake of the local K.O.S.B.'s. This was as good as any yet seen in Bombay and going the full fifteen rounds the Calcutta man won fairly easily on points.

Height and reach were in D'Silva's favour and thoroughly acclamatised he was able to stand the terrific heat in the ring devoid as it was of fans or the necessary ventilation. Blake was in a heavy sweat from the moment he entered the ring to the time he left it and the conditions ruling must be taken into account in giving a true appreciation of his steadily losing struggle. I should very much like to see them meet again under more ideal conditions and though I would not predict a reversal of the verdict I am sure that Blake would give D'Silva a very much hotter time.

Both men were given rousing receptions as they stepped into the ring which was repeated when Mr. Fleming introduced them to the audience. A few words to principals and seconds from Captain Steadman, the referee, and then a trans silence fell on the whole house.

NO TIME WASTED.

Little time was wasted once the fight started. D'Silva immediately tried to hustle Blake and sent in a hard right and left to the head and Blake's eye was cut open. Blake replied and D'Silva got in a few stiff jabs to the body. Blake scored again and D'Silva was also seen to be bleeding from a nasty cut. In the next meeting both took stock of each other for a few seconds and then D'Silva's tremendous reach, said to be longer than Jack Johnson's, came in handy and Blake was thoroughly shaken. D'Silva continued to pile on the points and Blake always looking out for an opening failed every time, D'Silva finding little difficulty in stepping out of danger. Both were boxing superbly and if the conditions had favoured the soldier a little D'Silva would not have escaped so lightly. It speaks volumes for Blake's wonderful powers of endurance and stamina that he was able to take the terrible punishment meted out by his opponent and still be able to reply with hooks and uppercuts which shook D'Silva time and again.

BLAKE'S LOSING FIGHT.

But Blake do what he would was fighting a losing fight though an exceedingly plucky one. He was showing signs of fatigue by the end of the sixth round and when the seventh opened and D'Silva went for him with hard rights and lefts to body and head there were not a few present who predicted that he would not last out the next three. But Blake was game to the end. He clinched frequently and once he was warned for holding and kept as much out of D'Silva's reach as possible.

The tenth round went in Blake's favour, perhaps the only one of the fifteen, and D'Silva was left a little groggy as he went to his corner when the gong sounded. In the next Blake tried to push the advantage home and went hard at his opponent. He got in some smashing blows to the body and head but an upper-cut which took D'Silva squarely on the chin was much too soft to take effect, and D'Silva, smiling blandly at his man, stepped in with a few lightning blows to head and body under which Blake staggered.

Blake was now thoroughly blown but he stood up to his man and more than gave back what he got in the next two rounds. In the last round D'Silva immediately forced the pace and had Blake all over the ring and just when he thought he had him Blake got away and replied with a hard one to D'Silva's head. This was merely a flash in the pan and D'Silva jumped into his man immediately and punished him severely.

The decision went to D'Silva on points, the winner getting a prolonged ovation from the audience.

The other results are as follows:—

Six Round Contest—Pte. Dubois, K.O.S.B. (9st. 7lbs) beat Rfm. Spud Murphy (9st 7½lbs) Fight stopped in the third round. A perfect rough and tumble.

Four Round Contest—John W. Bush (...) v. G. S. Leslie (9st 8lbs). No decision.

Sir Round Contest—Allen Brooks, Birmingham (9st 8lbs) K. O. Sergt. De Mar, B.C.F., (9st 5 lbs) in the second round.

Six Round Contest—Brown (10st) beat L. Lilley (Bombay) on points.

Three Round Paperweight Contest—Terence Toms (3st 7lbs) beat Archie Hartlee (3st 7lbs) on points.

Six Round Contest—Decision to 2nd Officer Stuart, S. S. Ferrera (8st 2lbs). Driver G. Thorley gave in owing to an injured thumb. A scramble which ended in both rolling on the floor locked in each others arms.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Eastern Telegraph Company notify that urgent messages can be accepted for North America at triple rates over the Eastern telegraph Coy's cables and single rates ever the Atlantic cables. Rates for urgent telegrams to North America should, therefore, be Rs. 2 per word in addition to rates in Section IV of the Telegraph Guide.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGH KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH) (3) BEAT THE BEES (BANDRA) (2).

The replay of this drawn tie in the Senior Agh Khan tournament came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Friday, when after a very weak and desultory exhibition of hockey the Y.M.C.A. boys managed to qualify themselves for the following round by beating their opponents by the narrow margin of a goal, the scores being three goals to two. The contestants, who were by no means fit to play senior hockey, gave a very dirty display and a very uninteresting game, in which the forwards on either side missed chances galore, ended in a victory for the Y.M.C.A. team by three goals to two—the difference in the margin of victory being principally due to the slightly better forward play of the Y.M.C.A. team. The defensive ranks on either side were very evenly matched. But the better training of Y.M.C.A. forwards gradually prevailed as the game wore on, and despite their best efforts at times the Bandra Bees had to admit defeat to the "Young Men" as stated.

The first goal of the Y.M.C.A. team was scored by Hankins after about 10 minutes play. The attack was continued, and after some give-and-take sort of play followed and after a few ineffective sallies Bandra boys made a rush which resulted in drawing level. Some disultory play followed and soon after half-time was called.

After ends had been changed Wolley increased the lead for the Y.M.C.A. team and ten minutes before the close. The Bees managed to draw level Dharam scoring again for the suburban team. Both the teams now tried hard to secure the lead and some fast play followed and after well-sustained pressure on the Bandra defence, Hankins scored the winning goal for the Y.M.C.A. team who thus won as stated, the final scores being:—

Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) ..... 3 goals.
The Bees (Bandra) ..... 2 goals.

The teames were:—

Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch):—Roberts; Gabriel and Wilshaw; Hicks, Twiss and Sutton; McCarthy, Hankins, Concecaio, Wolley and Duthie.

The Bees (Bandra):—R. O'Neill; L. Dharam and C. O'Neill; Morris, Amara and Banks; Falcon, Cummings, Green, A. Dharama and Vasanker.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. C. D'Souza.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (A) (3) BEAT LUISITANIANS 0).

Before a fairly large crowd of spectators, the trial of strength between the first string of the Grant Medical College team and the second string of the Lusitanians in the preliminary round of the above tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Friday, ended in a victory for the Medicos by three goals to nil. The defensive ranks on either side were very evenly matched, but the forward play of the second brigade of the Lusitanians, though concerted and quick, lacked sting (and but for which they might have at least averted the ignominy of a pointless defeat) was certainly inferior to that of the opposing quintette in point of dash and accuracy and this made all the difference in the result. On the day's play the Medicals were undoubtedly a better combination, but in fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that they had quite a fair share in attack which gave anxious moments to the Medical defence.

The Medicals scored their first goal just before the close of the first period—a doubtful point—the referee himself being not quite sure whether the shot was taken from within the ring. After a few minutes' consultation with the goal-judge the referee, Mr. Reporter, with the help of his partner on the other half of the ground who went out of his way to get a decision on the point, allowed it a goal—a decision which was hotly challenged by an obstreperous multitude. However, the referee having goaled it, the Lusitanian boys took it sportingly and changed side with one goal to the bad.

On resuming after the usual respite, the Medicals had the better of the exchanges and attacked oftener and scored two more goals, Shaikh and Rane being responsible for the points. The Lusitanian forwards made some desperate efforts but they hardly became dangerous and the shooting of their forwards lacked both sting and accuracy. In fact they fumbled most miserably just at the critical moment and all their combined efforts and quick returns went in vain. The game thus ended in a win for the Medical boys with the final scores:—

Grant Medical College (A) ..... 3 goals.
Lusitanians (B) ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College (A):—Wolsley Ba... C. Smith and George; Priscott, Brigance and A. Smith; Arkley, Wadia, Shaikh, Rane and Perkins.

Lusitanians (B):—Masquerinhas; ... D'Souza and P. D'Souza; Coutinho, Powell and Miranda; Musquito, Mendies, Castellino, Sebastian and Vito.

Umpires:—Messrs. McIntosh and Reporter.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—Hornets v. Cathedral High School (A).

5-30 p.m.—Medical Casuals v. Government Telegraph.

NEXT WEEK'S FIXTURES.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

5-30 p.m.—Parsi Cyclists v. B. E. S. Old Boys.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

5-30 p.m.—Customs v. B. B. C. I. Railway, Parel.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 17, 1920.

MR. MONTAGU AND PUNJAB.

When are the reports of the Hunter Committee going to be published? We speak of reports in the plural because, according to rumour, the Committee at the reporting stage resolved itself into two committees and dealt with the evidence for separate reports. People, mostly sanguine Moderates, thought that the blend of goodwill in the Committee would be such as to falsify the fear that the lines of dissent could be seen in the composition of the Committee itself, even to the precision of prearrangement. If conclusions are to be valued on the strength of the majority, most of the reparation would probably be of the nature of pious reproof to erring officials. We expected the publication of the reports during the past week, but things are still being primed up for a sudden surprise. Now we learn from individuals, who profess special knowledge, that the publication may be expected any moment. The public are anxious to see the reports; they know pretty well about the facts of which only a fragment went on the records of the Committee. There is general curiosity as to how matters have been argued and assessed, on the information of that patient and long-suffering body, the Government of India who appointed them. On March 24, Mr. Fisher, in reply to Colonel Wedgwood, said that the report of Lord Hunter's Committee reached the Government of India a few days previously and would be published as soon as possible. The terms of reference invited the Committee to report findings to the Governor-General-in-Council. Now for more than a month the report has been in the hands of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State. Mr. Montagu probably wanted the subject to be held over for personal disposal as he returned from his rest-cure. Mr. Montagu has now returned to the House of Commons and we hope that there will be no further delay in publication.

The delay in publication has given rise to speculations. Lord Sinha has given his word that the action to be taken will vindicate British honour to the fullest extent. The public must thank him for the assurance. How exactly matters are going to develop is not known, but there is a course against which we have strongly to protest. The "Pall Mall Gazette", a journal somewhat in the know of things in the India Office, announced it the other day, that all action regarding the Punjab atrocities would be taken before the publication of the reports. The proposal seems to be that all matters connected with the Punjab should be rapidly wound up without any chance of subsequent fuss. If the Secretary of State adopts any such devious course in the hope of confronting Indians or silencing them with the the argument of "settled facts," he is liable to be disappointed. And the maelstrom of controversy and agitation, which has been comparatively stilled with honourable assurances, will only be intensified. The consideration that should be paramount to the British Government is that they should thoroughly vindicate their honour by condemning the atrocities, meting out adequate justice and repairing, so far as is humanly possible, the wrongs done to the people. Tender regard for the susceptibilities or credit of individuals should not be allowed to vitiate the award of justice. Unless the Indian public are satisfied that the British Government are above being lenient to the perpetrators of wrong without reference to the privileges of race or office, the wounds suffered by the Punjab would only fester, and the lesson of injustice might be left as an abiding heritage for the people. It is to the interest of Britain to see that the epilogue to the Punjab tragedy does not consist of the godless maxim: "Might is right." We trust that justice will be done despite empty professions of innocence or special pleadings. Let us be clear. There are two possibilities involved in this suggestion of action before the publication of findings. One is that the Government of India might as the authority receiving the findings also set themselves as the organ of justice, and make decisions for the endorsement of the Secretary of State. If the action taken is expressed as the decision of the Government of India, it would be a mockery of fairness. The Government of India in being excluded from the terms of reference, were without enquiry given absolution from direct responsibility for the Punjab occurrences. It was not a satisfactory decision that Lord Chelmsford's Government should have been installed as referee between the public and Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government. The second possibility is that the Secretary of State might take over the findings for his own disposal. The Government of India, as self-interested sticklers of procedure, have presumably insisted on the first course; but even the second course would not be satisfactory. The British public look to Mr. Montagu for responsibility. He disavowed detailed knowledge for the period of six months, but the discussion on the Indemnity Bill in September, which Mr. Montagu ought to have seen in the "Gazette," Sir Michael O'Dwyer's assertion in the "Times" that he personally explained events to the Secretary of State and the presence of informed interviewers from India in London—all point to the opinion that Mr. Montagu, howsoever preoccupied with the Reforms, was not without opportunities of learning the truth before the newspapers reached him in December. He might conceivably have been too absorbed to pursue details, but the question of his responsibility will not be lightly dismissed by the British public, if there is a chance of effective discussion before the passing of final orders. The Secretary of State's credit is also involved in the eyes of the public. He ought to be ready to hear criticisms regarding his conduct before he issues orders and makes an end of the whole mess. The occurrences are grave enough to affect the position of the occupant of the India Office. He must be prepared to have his conduct also discussed by the public before he himself apportions responsibility. Further the public ought to be heard before justice is meted out. The Secretary of State is not an infallible functionary to be above the counsel of public criticism. India has a right first to see the verdict of the official enquiry and then express opinions before Mr. Montagu or the Government of India or both, in consultation, say what ought to be done. The cart before the horse is not an edifying sight. The Congress findings are before the country; officials also know them. To shut one's eyes to them may be convenient, but it would not be fair on the part of anyone interested in knowing the truth. A hole-and-corner ending at the hands of individuals whose conduct is not remotely connected with the events, would be too much even for bureaucratic style. We hope that no such procedure is contemplated. The Home Rule League has rightly protested against it. Those interested in nominal justice are quiet, in the hope that a swift stroke in advance of criticism might be in their favour. It is justice India wants and let there be a fair hearing given to her on the findings of the Hunter Committee.

Notes of the Day.

Dawning Reason.

Is Saul among the prophets? We feel disposed to ask thus on reading a leaderette in the "Morning Post" of the 19th March last, entitled "The Big Stick", which we reproduce to-day. However, it is pleasing to be told by this ultra-Conservative journal that it is frankly sceptical of the policy of the big stick in respect to the Turkish settlement. The "Morning Post" pertinently asks why the British people should be uncompromising with the Ottoman and tender-hearted with the Hun. "Both" says the journal, "were our enemies, but the German, in his scientific malignity, was infinitely more dangerous and the more callous of the two." All the abuse and fury directed against the Turk has come into evidence only after the war, while during the war officials and politicians were not wanting in Great Britain who were loud in the praises of the Turks in comparison with the Germans in their treatment of war prisoners and other etiquette of war. The causes of this new-born hatred of the Turks must be sought, therefore, elsewhere than in their war crimes. It is mainly due to the religious bigotry of a section of Christendom, as has been pointed out repeatedly in these columns and has very little to do with the political bearings of the situation. We are glad to see that the "Morning Post" endorses the suggestion of the Indian Khilafat Delegation that an impartial investigation into the reported Armenian massacres should be held before the Allies proceed to take any drastic action. That is the only just and honest course to follow in the present circumstances. Will the Allies carry out such an investigation?

Lord Sinha as Governor.

We cannot concur with the "Patrika" which questions Lord Sinha's fitness for the governorship of a province on the ground that he made a blundering speech. Here is an Indian of outstanding ability in the running for a governorship. The right course before judging, would be to strike an average of the qualities of the governors we usually get and compare the merit of Lord Sinha against it. We cannot agree that all the abilities and credit of a man should be balanced against an error of judgment, and a verdict given against him. It is, to say the least, not a correct way of valuing claims. Does our contemporary think that Lord Sinha in his speech outstripped the private opinions of the governors that rule in India, regarding Nationalists and Nationalism? Lord Sinha perhaps takes the India Office view of things and it would be absurd to condemn a man as unworthy of esteem on the score of a mistake of policy. Not only is his lordship a personality of towering cleverness, but he is an Indian in whose personal and public career all have a sympathetic interest. We are sorry for the ill-conditioned utterance of his lordship, but we are not prepared to pronounce "Anathema Maranatha" when his lordship's name is mentioned in connection with a governorship.

Police Rule in Ireland.

In mail week Sir John Simon applied for a rule of habeas corpus on behalf of Patrick Roy, a young Irish shop-assistant, who was arrested and detained in prison for no known offence. Foy was not a Sinn Feiner nor connected with any military or political movements, but he was arrested under a proclamation which allowed of the arrest and imprisonment without trial of suspects in Ireland. Sir John Simon's argument was that the proclamation dealt with a special military emergency, such as foreign invasion and, therefore, could not be twisted as a justification for arbitrary arrests. The Defence of the Realm Act gave every arrested citizen the right of trial before imprisonment and Foy claimed the benefit of that law. The Attorney General, however, stuck to the proclamation which gave the Government the right of alleging special emergency without a shadow of proof. The presumption that there was a special military emergency could not be rebutted because the proclamation gave Government freedom to say when such an occasion arose. The rule was discharged by their lordships; they had been precluded from examining the real spirit and intentions of the proclamation. Foy and, along with him, a large number of prisoners, were hence detained in jail without charge or trial. The proceeding is so far from the spirit of justice that Liberal papers protested against it.

Rowlattism Condemned.

After describing the case, the "Westminster Gazette", said:—

> But something must be said against the wholesale imprisonment of notable Irishmen without trial. We do not doubt that the Lord Chief Justice was right in his law when he dismissed the case of Patrick Foy, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus after being imprisoned without trial since January. But it is lamentable that emergency legislation intended to prevent espionage during the war should be twisted to serve such a purpose. The state of Ireland may necessitate special police measures. It cannot necessitate the refusal to the individual citizen of the elementary right of a fair and open trial. Such a departure from the ordinary forms of liberty must result in the punishment of many who are innocent. Mr. Macpherson's claim that no one "need be imprisoned if he does not break the law" is worthless if the Courts of Justice are not allowed to determine whether the law has in fact been broken.

It is, of course, lamentable that emergency legislation should be abused for the simplification of police rule. The claim that no one "need be imprisoned if he does not break the law" gives, what may be called, the Rowlatt view of jurisprudence.

The Kallar Riot.

The "Hindu" publishes a lengthy communication from its Madura correspondent in connection with the Kallar riot and the shooting tragedy which was reported last week. The Associated Press report had stated that the police were compelled to open fire because stones were thrown at them and their lives were in danger. The "Hindu" correspondent, who made personal enquiries in the matter, doubts very much the truth of the police version. He says that he inspected the spot where the tragedy took place, but he could not find a single stone or brick, but only dirty mud. His impression, therefore, is that no stones were pelted at the Police as asserted by some. The correspondent further reports that the police committed several excesses after the riot. The policemen, according to the villagers, plundered and looted the village and robbed them of their sheep and grains. "One could see," writes the correspondent, "in the several houses in the village broken pots and vessels and scattered grains." Commenting on these facts, the "Hindu" calls upon the Government to hold a public enquiry into the affair. The demand is justified in view of the seriousness of the allegations and the extraordinarily heavy loss of life caused by the police firing. Human life, we know too well, is held rather cheap in this country, but that there should have been as many as 11 dead and scores wounded in connection with so insignificant a measure as the enforcement of registration of a so-called criminal tribe, passes one's comprehension. The public ought to be convinced that the police—numbering 50 and fully armed—were really in danger of their lives at the hands of only about 200 of these people, some of whom were armed only with sticks, before the police can be exonerated from all blame. Were all peaceful methods, including those of arrests in isolated batches, exhausted, before firing was resorted to? It is difficult to believe so. Only a sifting enquiry can satisfy the requirements of truth and justice in this case.

British Divorce Laws.

Marriages may be made in heaven, but there are occasions when they ought to be unmade on earth. The subject of divorce facilities does not admit of generalisation and the Matrimonial Causes Bill introduced by Lord Buckmaster in the House of Lords merely consist of remedies for particular hardships. The ecclesiastical view that marriage was more a sacrament than a contract, brought together the opposition of the orthodox who would not tamper with divine institutions. Lord Braye, Lord Farmoor and the Archbishops dwelt on the sufficiency of the law as contained in St. Mathew's Gospel. The Lord Chancellor, in supporting the Bill, professed to accept the same authority of St. Mathew. The matter has of course to be approached in a spirit of compassion and commonsense. The clauses in the Bill were made out of the recommendations of a Royal Commission. Between the man and the woman, according to English law, there is no parity in the rights of divorce. The man could divorce his wife on proof of misconduct; the woman in spite of desertion and cruelty has to bear all in patience without hope of release. The idea of divorce crept into British institutions nearly 350 years ago and though it has not been carried to the lengths we see in some American states, it is responsible for much suffering and unreason. If a young woman of twenty-two is deserted by her husband, she has the course of judicial separation open to her, but the duty of continence imposed by the vito on marriage, would be a hard trial for normal persons. Should the State allow divorce in such cases? There can only be one answer.

Hard Cases.

Now a woman deserted by her husband with a charge of misconduct proveable against him, is entitled to a divorce. But if an overseas soldier marries and goes astray, the wife has to cloister herself the rest of her life. Similarly when a husband is a lunatic for five years, the wife ought to have an option of divorce, but the chance of eternal fidelity is not denied her by such a choice. That must be a decision of individuals. Cases of cruelty inflicted by husbands, are more difficult of disposal, because the limits of cruelty by a husband, whether drunken or sober, cannot be adequately set forth. Then there is the class of wives whose husbands serve a life-term in lieu of capital sentences in jail. The wife has no provision for a fresh life; she has to share the doom and stigma of a heinous offence she never contrived. The chief difficulty of the [illegible] of marriage and divorce, even [illegible] abjure the sacramental vie[illegible] ing of children. In some [illegible] husband and wife may co[illegible] grounds such as the incom[illegible] per. The rights and respo[illegible] be equal as between sexes [illegible] lities for divorce would p[illegible] of their effects, be more l[illegible] absolute denial. The conc[illegible] as a purely divine arrang[illegible] in Britain, and the old pr[illegible] ian marriage are left be[illegible] up of sacred ties and ho[illegible] growth of "immorality." [illegible] ing of the Bill was passed [illegible] majority of 48.

Kanara District Conference.

We are glad to learn th[illegible] going to have a District [illegible] that the citizens of Karwa[illegible] hold the first session early [illegible] conference will doubtless be [illegible] of educating public opinio[illegible] the grievances of the distri[illegible] to the Karwar people for t[illegible] ponsibility of organising [illegible] within three weeks. We t[illegible] talukas of the district, as [illegible] men living in Bombay and [illegible] side the district, will fully [illegible] make the Conference a succ[illegible]

IMPENDING COUP D'ETAT IN GERMANY.

PLAN TO START REVOLUTION.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

BERLIN.—"The Freiheit publishes sensational disclosures with regard to a fresh coup d'etat which is impending. The plan is to start a revolution in rural districts and to surround and force the surrender of Berlin.

Labour leaders will be given a short shrift. Assemblies will be made impossible by gas-bombs. No date has been fixed.

GERMAN GUNS FOR DESTRUCTION.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 17.

In the Commons Mr. Churchill stated that the Inter-Allied Military Commission had reported that the following German guns were available for destruction in accordance with the Treaty:—Field guns, 65,00; field howitzers 2,500 and heavy guns 5,000 while another 3,800 guns on southern and eastern frotifications would have to be handed over. Thus, altogether 17,800 German guns were being destroyed by the Inter-Allied Commission.

The Air Ministry estimated that Germany had fifteen thousand aeroplanes available for war purposes and these were new being listed with a view to their being taken over by the Commission.

Mr. Churchill declared that the work was being accelerated with all possible speed. German authorities were not controversial in this connection and he was quite satisfied that a course was being pursued by the British and the French which would be conducive to one of their most important objects, namely, disarmament of Germany.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

MUELLER WARNS REACTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. at 2-0 p.m. April 16.

Berlin.—In the National Assembly, Von Mueller said that danger still threatened, especially in Pomerania and Silesia where the Baltic troops were quartered. He warned the reactionaries that the general strike would be repeated, if a repetition of the Kapp adventure were attempted. He condemned the ambition entertained by reactionary supporters of the officers corps to establish a military dictatorship, which he declared was quite impossible in Germany.

NAVAL CAUSES OF GERMAN TREATY.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

"The Vossische Zeitung" declares that the Government has addressed a note to Paris urging the impossibility of carrying out the naval clauses of the Treaty. This is a sequel to the Reparations Commission after investigation summoning the Germans immediately to begin transfer of ships.

KITCHENER AND GERMAN STRATEGY.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEN'S RETREAT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON April 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 16.

"Evening Standard" is publishing ex- from Sir George Arthur's forthcom- itchener," which show that rrectly forecasted Ger- French General Staff from the Meuse and ord Kitchener ugh Belgium, at Amiens and s convinced that crement and the of troops. Mr. ile the majority n experts includ- avour of Man- rendered, with reat. As regards e that Sir John ormity with the Kitchener consi- preserve Allied t all costs.

OF BRITISH DENT.

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THE ROLE OF THE PRESS

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CONFERENCE.

LORD ATHOLSTAN ENTERTAINED AT SAVOY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.) 15.
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. at 2-0 p.m. April 16.

Lord Atholstan, Chairman of the Canadian Executive of the Imperial Press Conference, was to-day entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, in connection with the British Newspapers Proprietors' Conference. Lord Burnham presided.

The guests included the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Milner, High Commissioners Perley, Mackenzie and Fisher and the editors and managers of a hundred British and Dominions' newspapers.

Lord Burnham proposing the toast of Lord Atholstan hoped that the conference in Ottawa would continue the splendid work of the first conference for the general good of the Empire.

Lord Atholstan replying said, that Britain was best able to state how the Press Conference would benefit the Empire. He expressed the opinion that it would be even more profitable if the Conference resulted in increasing emigration than in lowering the press cable rate.

Lord Milner proposing the toast of Canada said, that the war had witnessed the rise of a new great power destined increasingly to influence the councils of the Empire and the world. Press conferences were most valuable in establishing community of ideas, to which could be attributed the marvellous way the whole empire pulled together in the hour of trial. The moral unity of the Empire would depend largely on the success of the Empire press in evolving a common stock of ideas regarding future great problems.

PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. at 2-0 p.m. April 16.

The following is the North-West Camberwell Bye-election Result:—

Doctor Macnamara (Coalition Liberal)	6611
Miss Lawrence (Labour)	4733
J. C. Carroll (Liberal)	3386

The following is the Basingstoke Bye-election result:—

Sir A Holbrook (Coalition Unionist)	8515
Sir H. Verney (Liberal)	5393
J. H. Round (Labour)	5352

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

MAJORITY FOR ACCEPTING GOVERNMENT TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April, 16.

The result of the Miners' ballot is as follows:—

For acceptance of Government's terms	4,42,704
For Strike	3,77,569

RULES UNDER REFORM ACT

PUNJABIS' COMPLAINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 16.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu stated that if the Punjabis' complaints with regard to the framing of rules under the India Act were well-founded he did not doubt that the Government of India and the non-official advisory committee would give due attention to them in considering the draft of rules which would be eventually submitted to Parliament.

TURKISH CABINET.

BEING FORMED BY MUSTAPHA KEMAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 16.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that Mustapha Kemal is forming a new cabinet under the Grand-Viziership of Subhi Bey and is holding elections to the Constituent Assembly which he proposes to convene at Angora as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, the Porte is considering a punitive expedition against Mustapha Kemal.

A number of military officers have been sent to assist against the Nationalist leader Anzayur. A regular campaign in order to recover Brusa is expected to begin in a few days but will probably be suspended on receipt of the peace terms which is likely to be followed by the new grouping of forces.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 16.

PARIS.—Mr. Mohammed Ali and the members of the Khilafat Delegation have arrived from London.

NEW YORK.

ACUTE STRIKE SITUATION.

SIGNS OF ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

NEW YORK.—The strike situation in the East is very acute but it appears to be generally improved in the West where the strikers in half a dozen cities and towns have resumed. Nevertheless hundreds of thousands are now idle owing to the works having closed down.

The strikers in a meeting in Jersey City unanimously decided to reject all overtures for peace. There have been no ventures for settlements but six strike leaders in Ohio toward incitement have been arrested on the charge of interfering with mails. New Orleans

The Department of Justice officials announce that they have found evidence that in Washington and the industrial workers of the world are inciting strikes and there are signs of attempt to expand the railway strike into a revolution.

RELEASE OF HUNGER-STRIKING PRISONERS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 15.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April, 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Bonar Law read a message from Lord French stating that following the precendent of Alderman O'Brien (who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a conspiracy to murder the Royal servants of the Crown in Ireland and who hunger-struck in prison and was sent to a nursinghome) the Governor of the Mountjoy Prison in Dublin had been authorised to liberate prisoners awaiting trial or deportation whom doctors certified to be in imminent danger of death and requiring treatment which could not be given in prison. Accordingly 66 prisoners had been released on parole for periods differing according to a particular case. Owing to a mistake on the part of the prison, authorities some of these 66 were cinvicted men serving sentences, who were in no way entitled to release on parole. Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that this would not form a precedent.

The whole action, taken with regard to hunger-striking was based on the decision with regard to ameliorative treatment. He denied that there was any change in the Government's attitude. The same course would be followed as in the case of Alderman O'Brien.

The Government would be only too glad to change the Irish policy if the conditions changed but they must take every precaution to protect life.

SINN FEIN PRISONERS.

ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

An attempt was to-day made to rescue Sinn Fein prisoners in Londonderry. Crowds stoned the police who made twelve bayonet charges. Stoning continued and the military with an armoured car was called out and fired forty rounds. Two civilians were wounded.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. at 2-0 p.m. April 16.

British Treasury Bills have been raised by one per cent to six and a half per cent. for three month sand twelve months bills.

INDIAN VETERINARY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir R. Cooper, Mr. Montagu stated that the proposals of the Government of India for improving the pay and prospects of the veterinary service were being examined and an announcement would be made as soon as possible.

SITUATION IN W. ANTOLIA.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF NATIONALIST COMMANDER

ANZAVOUR OCCUPIES BRUSA AND PANDERMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—April 13.—The situation in Western Antolia is improving. It reported that the Nationalist Yusuf Izdet Pasha, commander of the 14th Corps has surrendered to the anti-Nationalist commander Anzavour who has occupied the towns of Brusa and Panderma. Nationalist headquarters have been transferred from Angora to Sivas. This is regarded as indicating that the influence of Mustapha Kemal as Nationalist leader is waning.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN JERUSALEM.

WHAT THEY WERE DUE TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the anti-Jewish riots in Jerusalem on April 4th were apparently due purely to a religious procession assuming political nature owing to inflammatory speeches. It was found necessary to reinforce the police by the military. The casualties were two killed and 186 injured. The military were now in control of the city. Racial feeling was still strong but there had been no recent acts of violence.

LANCASHIRE COTTON WEAVERS.

EMPLOYERS' OFFER REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 16.

Lancashire cotton-weavers have rejected the employers' offer of advance of 22½ per cent. on wages which the employers said they were unable to amend. The employers declare that the employees' demand for 60 per cent. advance is unjustifiable.

COTTON-GROWING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 16.

The report on the possibilities of increased cotton-growing in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Sudan by Mr. Crapper who, with Mr. Hodgkinson inspected these countries on behalf of the British Cotton-growing Association is now published. It states, that it is satisfied that Mesopotamia possessed a soil and climate to grow excellent cotton in large weights per acre, and large production might be hoped for in the next few years. The limiting factors at present are the comparatively small population of three millions, requirements with regard to irrigation and drainage, cheaper and more direct transport facilities and instruction in and employment of scientific methods and machinery.

CAPTAIN FORBES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 16.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Captain Forbes of the Indian Army who was reported to have been arrested by Mustapha Kemal has arrived here. It appears that he was merely detained at Amasia for a couple of days by order of the Turkish Divisional Commander on the ground that the country was not safe for travelling. Captain Forbes was reconnoitring in the interior, when he was recalled to the coast owing to the Allied occupation of Constantinople.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 16.

Marriage was to-day celebrated at St. James Piccadilly between Mr. Lionel Curtis and Gladys Edna, daughter of Mr. Prebendary Scott of Tiverton.

The death is announced of Mr. F. H. Rawlings, Vice-Provost of Eton.

Lord Inchcape has arrived in London.

POET SUDAN.—The fire on board the British steamer Hounslow is now under control. Damage appears to be slight.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Sir Mitchell Thomson, Mr. Montagu promised to communicate with the War Office with regard to the officers incapicitated during the war being deprived of privilege leave.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In compliance with the Royal Proclamation seven state prisoners have recently been released from the Midnapore Jail. This reduces the number of persons confined in Bengal under Regulation three to thirty.

JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION RS. 3,33,800.

As will be seen from the figures published elsewhere Bombay has, to date, contributed Rs. 3,33,800, towards the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund.

INDIAN LABOUR.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AND ITS WORK.

MR. JOSHI'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who on 15th of September, 1919 left India for Washington to join the International Labour Conference as a representative of Indian labour, nominated by Government, returned back to Bombay on Wednesday the 15th instant. He was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", yesterday morning at the Servants of India Society, where he has already taken charge of social service wing. Mr. Joshi did not look worse for the voyage, and appeared quite hale and hearty. He did not tell much, but was quite emphatic on the need of a frank admission of workmen's rights by employers and Government, if industrial peace was to be assured.

How far your mission was successful?

Although I cannot say that the conventions and recommendations passed by the Conference have fully met the aspirations of the working classes, still I admit that a good deal of progress has been achieved both as regards the conditions of work in the countries that took part in the Conference and even as regards India.

What was the attitude of your colleagues and respective representatives of Government, employers and employees of different nations? How far were they ready to meet you?

As regards the question of reducing the hours of work the Government representatives agreed to reduce the hours of work to sixty hours a week. Mr. Murray who represented the employers of India pleaded that he had no mandate from the employers but he did not oppose also. The proposal to raise the age of employment of children was opposed by Government delegates. Mr. Murray did not offer any active opposition perhaps because his work was done by the Government delegates. As regards the other resolutions no serious special modifications have been proposed and adopted regarding India, perhaps because the questions involved were not regarded as practical issues in India at the present time.

Are the resolutions of the Conference binding? If they are not, for we know the League of Nations to some extent, at any rate is a failure, do you think that the labours of the Conference will produce any effect?

The resolutions of the Conference are not binding unless they are accepted by the respective legislations of the different countries. But if once accepted they will form a kind of an international agreement which no country can break. I do not know yet whether the League of Nations is a failure or not. But I have strong hopes that the Labour Conference will do a great deal of good to the working classes especially to those in the backward countries.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR PARTY.

What is the attitude of the Labour Party in England to the Labour Problem in India?

I do not know much of the attitude of the Labour Party of England as a whole towards the question of improving the labour conditions in India. But the attitude of labour delegates who had gone to Washington was sympathetic. I believe that not only the Labour Party but even the British Government and the employers are anxious to improve the labour conditions in India for their own reasons which may not be quite disinterested. The representatives of the other countries also are similarly anxious for the above reasons.

Where do you think you will meet the strongest opposition to the reforms suggested from the Government, the employers or the employees?

I do not think I can make any comparison.

Where do you think lies the remedy to avoid industrial feuds?

I think the real remedy for avoiding industrial conflicts lies in frankly and readily admitting by Government, by employers and the educated classes the fundamental rights of the working classes as human beings, viz. those of a living wage, adequate education and self-government in industry. Of course, I do not expect those to be attained at once but a beginning must be made at once and a sincere desire to reach the goal as early as practicable must be evinced by the present governing classes including the present Government, the employers, and the educated classes.

What are your impressions of the Social Service work in America and England

Social work in different spheres is organised on a very large scale in both these countries. The educational facilities in America are simply wonderful. But a good deal of Social work, especially in America, is done in a patronizing spirit as a charity which I entirely disapprove. In England the working classes seemed to me more self-reliant and practical. I think we ought to start organisations on similar lines always avoiding the wrong spirit.

What is the life of Indians, particularly students, in America?

The Indian students who go to America for studies and who are not properly supported by funds from India have very hard life to live and many times their health breaks down.

What is the general opinion of Indians abroad about reforms, the Punjab and the general Indian outlook?

I do not know much about this.

WHY THEY STRIKE?

INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS.

Bombay, like many other cities, is claimed to be the brightest jewel in the British crown. It certainly is "some" jewel. "The housing conditions there," said Mr. N. M. Joshi to a "Daily Herald" representative in mail week, "are so terrible that people over here can scarcely credit them.

"There are about a million people living in a total of 150,000 rooms. Not houses, but rooms, with an average of seven persons to a room.

"You can imagine the social and hygienic implications of that. You can understand why the death-rate is so high, and why epidemics make such havoc there. The textile industry is, of course, the chief one. The average wage of the adult operatives is about 20 rupees—say, £2 15s. at present rate of exchange—a month! The hours of work were 12 for men and 11 for women; but the Washington Conference proposed a 10 hour day, and this has been accepted by the Indian Government. We shall, of course, not be satisfied till we secure an eight-hour day.

"Children between nine and 14 years old work six hours a day in the textile mills, and seven hours a day in other factories. Washington proposed that the age limit should be raised from nine to 12. But the Government of India has declined to accept the proposal, or to make any alteration in the present law.

WHAT FOLLOWS STONE-THROWING.

"You can understand," added Mr. Joshi, "why there have been violent strikes in Bombay. The workers' conditions are intolerable: they are unorganised and uneducated, and they have no means of expressing themselves other than by these demonstrations. They throw some stones, perhaps at a mill. The mill-owners appeal to the Government, and the troops are called out. But the responsibility for the bloodshed lies with the employers and the Government, and also the educated public, who tolerate and perpetuate such conditions as exist in Bombay to-day."

HOMELESS VILLAGERS OF CHOLA.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Very few of your readers know about the distressful occurrence which has made an entire village destitute and homeless. Last month the whole village of Chola in Pen Taluka, Colaba District was reduced to ashes and the villagers left without any home. The people's Union sent its representative, Dr. Patil, who was able to ascertain that the villagers had sugered a good deal; not only were their cottages destroyed but their store of grain and wearing apparel was burnt. In this connection the Trustees of the Wadia Charity were approached and they have sent to the mamlatdar rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) for the relief of sufferers. The People's Union is making collections for the relief of the sufferers and will be thankful for any donations for the relief of the poor. Subscribers are requested to send their donation to Dr. S. W. Patil, Bhoiwada, Parel, Bombay. All donations will be acknowledged in the paper.—Yours etc.,

Honorary Secretary
April 16.

OUR EDUCATION.

WHERE THE DEFECT LIES

TAGORE'S ANALYSIS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore delivered a lecture on "Education" at the University Hall, last evening, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

The chairman said that the poet, thinker and philosopher of the East needed no introduction from him to the audience. They were all anxious to hear him and he would not keep them waiting.

Dr. Rabindranath said the minds of the educated community had been brought within an enclosure of a modern imita... an educational system, and it had ... unconsciously given rise in our own minds ... to the belief that it could never be change... And yet there lurked in some depths of ... self-satisfaction a thorn which did not le... us in comfort; and when this pricking ... went on for some time we attributed ... cause of our irritation to some outside ca...se. They thought education was not under t... their control, and so they could not educate t... their children as they wished. Lately they h... some national colleges and schools for the purpose of importing the kind of educ...tion they wanted.

Indians forgot th... the weakness was in their own character..., and so the circumstances inevitably drew t...em to the slippery slopes of education, the ...dependence of which was only from outs...de. For their freedom would be the freedo... of a foreign institution. Let them blame their own weakness in being possessed of the idea that they should have some foreign legs to enable them to stand upon. The mischief was that as soon as the idea of a university entered their minds the idea of an Oxford, Cambridge and other universities rushed into our minds. They forgot that the European universities were living organic parts of a whole. An European university came before their vision with its full fledged from its very birth. These solidly complete universities, for which India was thirsting, were like hard boiled eggs from which chickens could not be expected to come. When the National Universnty was being projected in Bengal he asked the organisers whether they expected it to come into being as a full-fledged university, and the answer was that if it did not, it would not capture the imagination of the public and the country. So it was started in that way and subscriptions and public help was received by them. By merely founding a university itself and keeping it under control it could not be of any use to them.

RACE—BURDEN ON SOCIETY.

It was nearly a 100 years ago that they entered the English school and they had not been able to get out of it; they remained permanently school boys. No one had been able to give them the complete definition of life, because at every moment it transcended its powers. Their minds also in the fulness of their growth were infinitely greater than the information they acquired and the training they got after active education. Therefore, the question was, whether in their intellectual career in modern times they had given more than they had received and created something which was their own. So a race became a burden on the society when it did not produce anything and then it became intolerable. Indians had not rendered back the full measure. Yet he could not admit that it was due to any inherent defeat in their natural powers. There was a long period in the past during which their minds were in living connection with their acquirements, when they made their own observances and experiments. Where had that initiative and courage of their departed? What was there in their education which reduced itself permanently binding to another's intellectual education? When they saw a foreign university, they only saw its outward appearance, its buildings and other things, but as the kernel of the cocoanut was within the cocoanut itself, so the university was in their literature, in their culture, their parliaments, and their men. In short, their education was a permanent vessel, which was their own mind. That organic unity of their mind and culture had enabled them to seek culture from all lands and make it one with their own culture, which was the basis of their own civilisation. On the other hand, Indian students had to rely on books which served to make them mimics in intellect and they were sure to be like babies fed on patent foods. Their education was a chariot which did not carry them, but dragged them behind it, and the sight was very pitiful. The English minds from the early Victorian period and onward had passed through different stages, but Indians could only accept those standards and become fixed. They could not only hope from one point to another and miss the modulation of the mind, and they boasted of their own artificialness! Students of the European universities had not only the environments of their culture, but had their learning direct from the teachers. But these things were an obstruction to learning in the case of Indians. To their misfortune they had in this country all the furniture of a university except the human teachers. They were mere purveyors of foreign culture and worshippers of the book-god and the bookshop had become vocal. The teachers raised walls of note-books between their students and themselves. Something was required to save them not only from emaciation, but from death. They were afraid always lest they should lose some petty advantage to acquire true learning, and their education was like a carriage to a horse—its bondage—and the carriage ever remained a beggarly burden.

The speaker then spoke on culture during the Dark Ages of Europe when the lamp of Rome was then Ireland that that the torch of culture by means where students from all coun... learn; gradually when Ireland ... English was introduced and the Irish forgot their own langu...ge and culture at the same time. Brita...'s education policy in Ireland resembled ... that of India. Their mind was not in their ... keeping, in fact it had been wholly ignored ... that they had a ... of their own. Th... at was to say that the engineer after pain... ...ully digging a canal found that the water ... was not there.

MEDIUM O... LANGUAGE.

Coming to the m... edium through which education should be ... imparted, he said they were compelled to le... arn through the medium of English, whic... took away the best of the learning. ... ideas themselves were very late in com... ng to them, and that made them education ... so entirely unreal. So far as his own exp... rience of teaching went he found that a ... considerable portion of the students were very deficient in learning foreign languages. The result was that their students as ... they could not understand, what was to be learned and what was important, had to carry whole books in their minds. And those who were unable to do so and lagged behind were left out. What a terrible waste of national material it was! Those who were against imparting higher education in the vernaculars argued that there were no text-books. But, unless higher education was given in the vernaculars, how were text-books to come into existence? It was the presence of learned men which drew the students around them if they wished to learn. In the age of great mental vitality the student first came in their midst and then people cast about for teachers. The most important mission of a university was the concentration of the intellectual forces of their country, to form a nucleus of a living self.

CULTURE AND CHARACTER.

He had no distaste of any culture because of its foreign character. But, on the contrary, he thought that the shock was necessary for the vitality of their character. What he objected to was the artificial arrangements by which foreign education occupied all the space in their minds. It was that which made him urge that all the elements in our own culture must be constructive not to resist a foreign culture, but truly to assimilate it and use it and get mastery over that culture and not to live on the outskirts as the hewers of textbooks and drawers of book-learning. They must know that the perfection of colour and form belonged to the perfection of vitality, and that the joy of life was only the other side of the truth of life. During the Moghul period music and arts in India found a great impetus, because their whole life was in this land and not merely their official life. Our English rulers were mere birds of passage, they only cackled to them and not sang. Indians only saw the business men and the officials among the Europeans in India, and they did not see the culture of Europe. In proper culture, music and art, must have their proper share.

Coming to the question of religious education, he said it must be given in the centre of their culture. It had to be admitted that the world was full of sects. These sects were formed in every country and every age owing to diversity of causes. Had India no such religious ideal in such a place where all could meet for the common light of day for the humanity?

With a vote of thanks to the Poet, proposed by Sir Chimanlal, the proceedings came to an end.

MEMORIAL TO LATE RAI SITANATH ROY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A movement has been set on foot to raise a memorial to late Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur. A meeting will shortly be held under the auspices of the Zemindars and the Indian Merchants' Association for the purpose.

ZOROASTRIAN HEALTH LEAGUE.

REPRESENTATION IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League write:—

"The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League has been enrolled as a member of the Indian Olympic Association which, as notified, will try and select, at Poona, Indian athletes on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant for representing India at the Olympic Games to be held in Belgium from the 15th August next. The League therefore, invite, through the medium of your esteemed journal, early applications to the undersigned from the best Parsi athletes of Bombay and the Mofussil desirous of taking part in the Olympic Games in Belgium. The League will make in Bombay selection from such of them as are found fit and will arrange for sending those selected to Poona. The League will be prepared to pay the expenses of their journey from Bombay to Poona and back, and their hotel charges there for the 3 days of the trial contests. All Parsi applicants are requested to send to the secretaries, in addition to their full names and addresses, full particulars of their extraordinary proficiency, as shown by their winning prizes, medals, Certificates &c. in any previous competition or contests in the following games and sports viz. athletic or nautical sports, wrestling, team combinations, horse riding, cycling, other games, football, lawn tennis, hockey, golf, polo, etc. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretaries, Zoroastrian P. C. and Health League:—

Zoroastrian Association's Offices,
Kavarana Building,
Dhobie Talao,
Bombay."

LORD SINHA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Lord Sinha arrived by the Calcutta mail yesterday afternoon and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel as a guest of the Maharaja of Patiala. His lordship will leave by the English mail steamer to-day.

FIJI'S GOLD.

PLIGHT OF RE-INDENTUED INDIANS.

An esteemed correspondent writes from Suva (Fiji), under date March 13, 1920:—

"Indians in Fiji who come under indenture—lost their caste and sacrificed everything of their home and family life that was sacred—are faced with the prospect of being deprived by the Fiji Government of the gold sovereigns they may have hoarded on embarkation for return to India. Many have paid heavy premium for obtaining this gold and further we consider that even those who hold currency notes of the Fiji Government should be given corresponding cash in gold if the Fiji Government will be fair to them. Let those poor ex-indentured sloves carry their gold from Fiji to India, without any hindrance from any law or otherwise, and they will take their chance of getting rupees in exchange or converting the gold into articles of jewellery for their women and children. Any other course would be down-right Robbery."

MODERATES AND "EXTREMISTS."

A JOINT DINNER.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—The Hon. Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur gave a dinner on Saturday last at his house in honour of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, to which a large number of friends were invited. It was entirely a "deshi" affair, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu squatting in the middle of the assembly with his "dhoti" and "chadar" on. Among the guests were to be seen Extremists, Moderates and Ultra-moderates. They all talked freely—nay, on politics, in a most friendly manner, thereby unmistakably showing that the fundamental difference between the Extremists and the Moderates, as pointed out by Lord Sinha in his Indian Association speech is only a myth. A very big merchant admitted that though he was a Moderate, his grandson could not do without reading the "Patrika" daily. Another gentleman related the story of a well-known Bengali gentleman—an honourable—who is an embodiment of moderation—but was living most happily with his grandsons, though the latter had become "Extremists." All this proves that they form one family—Moderates and Extremists, though they might differ in views on certain matters, and that there is very little chance of the advice of Lord Sinha, that the Moderates should cut way from the Extremists, being carried out.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

TO DIVIDE EX-GERMAN SHIPS ON JUNE 15.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 15.

A Press Communiqué states:

The Reparation Commission has given notice that it will proceed to divide the ex-German ships on and after 15th June, 1920, and that the Secretary of the Maritime Service, Reparation Commission, will receive claims in respect of any of these ships not later than the 15th May, 1920.

(2) Persons or firms desiring to register claims should submit them to the local Government or administration within whose jurisdiction they reside or carry on business on or before the 1st May, 1920. Evidence in support of the claims can be submitter later. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles governing the replacement of merchant shipping are as follows:

Article 23: Germany further agrees to the direct application of her economic resources to reparation as specified in annexes 3, 4, 5 and relating respectively to merchant shipping, to physical restoration, to coal and deratives of coal and to dyes tuffs and other chemical products, provided always that the value of the property transferred and any service rendered by her under these annexes assessed in the manner therein prescribed shall be credited to her towards liquidation of her obligations under the above articles.

Part 8, annex 3, clauses 1 and 2: Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement ton for ton, gross tonnage and class for class of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, nevertheless and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and associated powers in consequence of the German aggression. The right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions:—

The German Government on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 160 tons gross and upwards in one half reckoned in tonnage of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 160 tons gross, in one-quarter reckoned in tonnage of the steam trawlers and in one-quarter reckoned in tonnage of the other fishing boats.

(2) The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission. All the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1, part 8 annex clause 20, the commission in fitting or accepting payment in specified properties or rights shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

MR. TELANG'S SECURITY RETURNED.

At last, Mr. Telang's security under the Press Act has been, says "New India", returned.

JALLIANWALLA BAUG.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

TOTAL RS. 3,33, 800.

Through Mr. S. K. Daftary:—			
A Mahomedan friend	555	0	0
Mr. Hussenbhai Abdoolabhai Lalji.	501	0	0
A Khoja Shia Ashuashri Moslem.	51	0	
A Moslem of Arabia	51	0	0
A Hindoo Sugar Merchant	51	0	0
A Bora Mahomedan friend	51	0	0
A Mahomedan Sympathiser	51	0	0
Lover of Hindoo Moslem Entente.	51	0	0
Hindoo Moslem Entente	51	0	0
A Hindoo Lady	11	0	0
Messrs. Motilal & Co.	50	0	0
Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta	100	0	0
A Sympathiser	50	0	0
Mr. K. Natrajan	25	0	0
Mr. K. Sunderesa Aiyar	25	0	0
Mr. Nagindas Fulchand Chinoy.	200	0	0
Mr. Vithaldas Damodar	51	0	0
Messrs. R. Desai & Co.	25	0	0
Messrs. Mehta & Sutaria	25	0	0
Mr. Ramchandra Vaidya	201	0	0
Mr. Ghanshamlal Dharamsy	251	0	0
Mr. Narmadashanker R. Pandya.	25	0	0
Messrs. The Industrial Engineering Co.	50	0	0
Clerks Association Old Share Bazar	1,500	0	0
Mr. Nagindas A. Adatia	101	0	0
Mr. Gordhandas B. Narottamdas	25	0	0
Seth Haridas Vallabhdas	101	0	0
Seth Bakoobhai Mansookbhai	500	0	0
Staff of Khandesh Mill	51	0	0
Mr. Dinanath Vaidya Baranpurwalla	25	0	0
A Gentleman	50	0	0
Shikarpuri residents of Bombay through Kaniyalal J. Mehta.	601	0	0
Mr. Ratilal T. Thakar. Inrti Hindoo Hotel, Bhoolishwar	307	11	0

Those who have raised subscriptions for the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund are requested to collect them and pay in the Swadeshi Sabha and obtain receipts for the same; subscribers who paid and have not received their receipts are also requested to write to the above address immediately. All concerned are earnestly requested to hurry up the matter without delay.

HYDERABAD (SIND SUBSCRIBES RS. 10,000.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) April 15.

Hydrabad Sind has subscribed over Rs. ten thousand being the quota fixed for it for the Jallianwala Memorial Fund.

PARSIS' CONTRIBUTION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LETTER OF THANKS.

The following letter has been received from Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya by Mr. Sabavala:—

BENARES, April 1.

Dear Mr. Sabavala,

Pardon me this delay in acknowledging receipt of your very kind letter of the 25th February last and of the cheque for Rs. 12,451 enclosed therewith. As you will see from this Post Office seals on the paper herewith enclosed, it reached me here only two days ago.

Kindly convey my grateful thanks to the members of the Parsi community, and in particular to the ladies who organized the Tableaux of Pictures at the Excelsior Theatre for the relief of their suffering countrymen in the Punjab, for this generous contribution. I thank you for the interest you have taken in this matter, and for your very kind appreciation of my humble services in the cause of the Punjab.

An account of the Punjab Relief Fund will be published before long.

I hope you and your colleagues will raise a handsome amount for the Jallianwala Baug Memorial in the National Week—6th to 13th April. We require Rs. 15½ lakhs for the bagh and about as much to put it in proper condition, as a memorial.

Thanking you again.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. M. MALAVYA.

SIND'S CONTRIBUTION.

Sind has subscribed over Rs. 10,000 to the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund.

BANDRA ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Voter" in you Paper of the 15th inst., wishes to make out that the Bandra municipality has committed a blunder in the preparation of the electoral roll and that the President is an innocent scape-goat in having compromised the Municipality by his having admitted the error of the 18 Councillors of the whole board on his own personal responsibility without knowledge, consultation or consent of the Board at a special or ordinary general meeting and this too in the teeth of a draft report defending the election procedure of the Municipality by the Chief Officer on a petition applications addressed to the Collector by certain aggrieved parties and sent to the Municipality for remarks. By the way, this Petition application with President's letter admitting the error of the Municipality is not yet in the Municipal Office. Till yesterday there was only a blank No. in the outward book.

Now the Collector's recommendation to the Commissioner to extend the life of the present Municipality is based on two grounds

(1) That a non-delegatable power of the Municipality has been vested in a committee to dispose of objections and applications.

(2) That the delegation was improperly made.

No. 1 is contended under Rule 7 (4) of the Bandra Municipal Election Rules. But the interpretation of this rule that the power can be delegated stands declared by the resolution of the Municipality, No. 3 of 29.1.19, at which meeting the President himself was present and he has not dissented. Yet in the face of this declared opinion it is pleaded on behalf of President that the whole Municipality is guilty of a serious blunder without the knowledge of the Board. This blunder is perhaps purely imaginary.

Now Section 29 of the District Municipal Act clearly empowers the Municipality to delegate any of its powers to a committee subject to rules made by the Municipality under Section 46 (a) of the Act. The Bandra Municipal rule 47 under Section 46 (a) of the Act reserving certain powers for the general board does not reserve the Election Business.

Now if the ... rules made under Section 11 (c) of the District Municipal Act by the Governor in Council must be consistent with the Act as they are bound to be i.e., they must be consistent with Section 29 of the Act. They are clearly delegatable.

Now as to point (2) an inspection by the Collector of the minutes book both the rough and fair, the reading of the urgent item of business—appointment of Committee for disposal of Application and objection—as declared by the meeting. The reading of the requisition of the Chief Officer to the President for the appointment of a disposal Committee will convince the Collector that the authority has been properly delegated. It is a very great pity indeed that the order of extension has been based upon a very sad mis-statement of facts.—Yours, etc.,

COUNCILLOR.

Bandra, April 16.

ENGLISH GIRL ABDUCTED.

ALLEGED AFRIDI CRIME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The "Englishman's" frontier correspondent gives a startling account of the Afridi crime in Peshawar. A few nights ago the house of a British officer who was away on duty was surrounded and rushed by a gang of Pathans. They burst into the room in which the officer's eldest daughter was sleeping and dragged her out of bed and took her by force to a hiding place in the frontier. She was literally dragged to a place twenty-five miles away, and was struck and beaten every time she remonstrated. The abductors then sent a message to the Political Officer of Khyber that the girl was held to ransom and that the price was Rs. 37,000. The story goes on to say that as the exact spot where the girl was hidden was not known and any military attempt to sweep up the Bara Valley would have necessitated the employment of a large number of troops and might have led the death of the girl a large sum was paid and the girl was got back in a state of collapse and immediately sent to hospital.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

STEPS TO COUNTERACT IT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lieut.-Colonel James, Mr. Montagu stated that he had no official information as to the value of rouble notes deposited in Government treasuries under the recent ordinance.

The Government of India was taking active steps to counter-act Bolshevist propaganda in India.

He also stated that neither before the seditious intrigues of one of its doctors who was subsequently arrested by Hedjaz authorities and eventually interned at Malta nor since the departure had there been to his knowledge complaint of seditious propaganda at the Deobund Arabic School and it appeared that there was no reason to suggest that the school should be closed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The western disturbance has given further light rain locally in Kashmir. There have also been few falls of rain in Assam and south Madras Cochin reporting one inch. Forecast:—Increase of rain in Assam.

A Committee of sixteen members with powers to co-opt more members if necessary, has been appointed under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad which just concluded its sessions at Ahmedabad, charged with the triple duty of developing and spreading scientific information, concerting measures for organising an association of devotees of science and devising means for compiling a Paribhashik Kosh (Dictionary of Science). Another Committee of fifteen members has likewise been appointed to give effect to the project of a Gujarati College (a college for encouraging the study of Gujarati language and literature) outlined at the Ahmedabad session with assurances of substantial endowments given by Sheth Mangaldas and of gratuitous service given by Principal A. B. Dhruva.

BREEZE IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

WHO SHOULD ADDRESS FIRST?

MR. NORTON LEAVES THE COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

There was some breeze in the High Court to-day resulting in Mr. Norton leaving the Court with his juniors without addressing the Court on behalf of his client during the hearing of the suit brought by Bhimraj Bangsidhar, agent, Oriental Navigation Company, before Justice Buckland. After the evidence had been recorded, the question arose as to who should address the court. At first Mr. Langford James, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that from any point of view he had a right to reply, especially on the evidence which the other side had adduced.

Mr. Justice Buckland said that Mr. Norton, who represented the defendant company, should first sum up his case on the question of misrepresentation and then Mr. James should address the court, after which Mr. Norton would have a general reply.

Mr. Norton stated that the issue of misrepresentation was on Mr. Jame... who must make out his case and then he would reply.

The Judge informed Mr. Norton that he should summarise his case on that issue. Mr. James ought to have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Norton summing up on this portion of the case.

Mr. Norton: In that case I will not sum up at all. I will leave the case entirely in your Lordship's hand.

Mr. Justice Buckland: I hope the Court will have the benefit of your assistance in this matter.

Mr. Norton: Counsel often has to take risks with regard to his views of law.

Mr. Justice Buckland: I want your assistance with regard to your client's case.

Mr. Norton: I cannot make my evidence more clear.

Mr. Justice Buckland: I am only asking you to sum up on this point.

Mr. Norton: I do not like my speech to be distributed in portions.

The Court then adjourned for lunch and, on reassembling, Mr. Norton and his juniors did not return. Mr. James addressed the Court.

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION AT KARWAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be glad to learn that the citizens of Karwar have after due deliberation, decided to hold the first session of the Conference early in May. They are aware that the time at their disposal is very short. Still they have taken up the heavy responsibility from a deep sense of duty.

To make all arrangements regarding the Conference within three weeks is no joke. But the Karwar people have full confidence in the whole-hearted co-operation of all the other talukas. Every true-born citizen of Kanara whether he is a resident of Kumta or Sirsi, Haliyal or Karwar, Ankola or Siddapur, Honavar or Yellapur, must feel himself personally responsible for the success or failure of the Conference.

The Reception Committee will do its best to make all proper arrangements, and to collect necessary funds for the purpose. But their short-comings if any are found, ought to be ignored and their efforts supplemented. Pleaders, members of municipalities and local boards, zamindars, merchants, of all taukas should make it a point to attend. The local leaders of each place are requested to move in the matter, convene meetings wherever possible to elect delegates collect funds, and at once communicate the Karwar people. There are also Kanara men living outside the dis... Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, H... Bombay, let them al... help the conference.

This is the supre... Kanara ... to co... to work in ... another, in ... whole. The ... at hand; let ... prayer.—Yours,

Bombay, Ap...

KANARA ...

As it has be... first session of ... at Karwar in ... meeting of the ... Bombay will ... more, in the ... Society, Sandh... to the Confere... should be take... ception Commit... success.

Offici...

His Excellen... improving and ... Mahableshwar.

We under... Ratanjee Dub... the vacant seat ... Corporation due ... James A D. M...

GERMANY UNDER ARMS

BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.

In the distant days before the war, those prehistoric persons who opposed the right of women to vote made play with the physical force argument. The ballot, they said, is the civilised substitute for the bullet, and the counting of heads only a bloodless way of measuring the potential strength of armies. To admit women as voters is, they said, to upset the basis of these calculations.

There were several answers to this reasoning. In the first place, one cannot measure armies merely by counting them: organisation, wealth, and resolution are also factors. Secondly, women, diffused among the various classes in much the same proportion as men, do not really upset the reckoning. Lastly, this whole reference to force is a return to savagery.

BACK TO SAVAGERY.

During my travels in Central Europe last year, my thoughts often went back to this physical force argument. Society seemed stripped to its foundations, and I saw in everything the naked hand of force. The war had broken down those checks of habit, those restraints axed in our nervous organisation which make it difficult for a civilised man to wound and kill his fellows. Training and experience have taught all the younger men that it is really very easy to kill. What amazed me even more than the brutality of the mercenary troops, who would fling a bomb into an unarmed crowd much as a boy will throw a snowball, was the recklessness of the demobilised veterans in facing death. I watched a riotous crowd of ex-soldiers facing the fire of the armed police in Vienna: they hardly troubled to take cover, and, with no weapons but stones or coals, assailed their well-armed ranks again and again. When I expressed my wonder, they shrugged their shoulders and said: "This is nothing to the Carso."

So long as this generation in Europe remains young, this savagery will continue and force will be the arbiter of the Continent's destinies. The reaction may go to any lengths, if it can keep in good temper a sufficiently big force of well-armed mercenaries. The revolution may win through, if it can build up a formidable Red Army. Public opinion counts for something, but only in so far as it hampers or assists an armed force. It obstructed the Junker troops last week in Berlin, until the nerves of their obviously incapable chiefs gave way. It may possibly oppose the Red Army which Major von Behrfeld (the former Staff Officer who was broken for publishing Prince Linchnowsky's memorandum) has raised in the Ruhr coalfield. It is some check upon armed minorities, but its action is too slow and uncertain to prevent attempts, and the consequence of these attempts, even when they fail, is slaughter, starvation, impoverishment, and a still more savage temper on both sides.

PROFESSIONAL ARMIES

It is high time to examine the assumption on which the Allies acted when they compelled the enemy States to rely on small bodies of long-service troops. Englishmen assume that any State can always raise an army which will have no will of its own, and no opinions of its own, and can always be trusted with a sort of wooden loyalty to defend the legal government of the day, whatever it may be. Apart from the illuminating Curragh incident that assumption has usually worked in English politics, because no really fundamental issues divided our governing parties. The moment a fundamental issue does emerge it may break down even in England. In Central Europe to-day, amid the terrific struggle of classes, caused by the war, the blockade, and its sequels of starvation and unemployment, a neutral automatic army is unthinkable. You may have a "White" army or a Red army, or even (as in Vienna), a moderate Socialist army, but a colourless army is impossible. Noske's Free Corps in Germany were raised to shoot down Spartacists; they were then isolated by the social boycott with which the organised workers punished the privates: finally the treacherous staff, since it had to disband some part of the army to comply with the Peace Treaty, weeded out all suspected of Republican opinions. The hatred which the working class feels for discipline, for the officer class, and for regular old-world Imperialist war is so intense that only exceptional men would to-day enlist for [illegible] years' service—men with primitive [illegible] men who belong to the past and restore it. Any professional force [illegible]arily be a "White" army, and [illegible] will always feel themselves solid[illegible]erests of property, and dispos[illegible]hist restoration and a war [illegible]The Allies, in short, with[illegible]made in the Peace Treaty [illegible]Luttwitz coup

[illegible]A.

[illegible]the "physi[illegible]acifists and [illegible]is at least [illegible]ess and con[illegible]hysical force [illegible] whose opi[illegible]s of voters, [illegible]a well-arraed [illegible]n unarmed [illegible] the balance [illegible]ade unions, [illegible]oderates, Herr [illegible]kmen's bat[illegible]old the pro[illegible]hink a volun[illegible]ust be meant), [illegible]as been accept[illegible]nists in that [illegible]district have [illegible]Army already

[illegible]logic of these [illegible]rmed, Catholic [illegible] the German [illegible]f an openly re[illegible]s army, inevi[illegible], or ask to be armed. But the Peace Treaty stands in the way, and already the French Government is working with steady determination for armed intervention. As usual, it seems to me, the folly of dictating to other nations has been demonstrated. The German Socialists and Democrats desired to make an end of their old conscript army. Their solution, however, was the creation of a citizen militia on the Swiss pattern or the Jaures model. It would have retained the citizen mind. It would have included the whole body of workers. It could never have been used for the purposes of a military coup, and it would have been as difficult to drag it into foreign war as into a monarchist coup d'etat. To that solution, if they were wise, the Allies would return.

INDEMNITIES AS SLAVERY.

Meanwhile, the fate of Germany, and perhaps of Europe, hangs on the Ruhr Valley. These miners have many reasons for revolution. Although a Government Commission (like Judge Sankey's) reported strongly for Socialisation more than a year ago, the Government has refused to act on its advice. The Coal Syndicate lately proposed to raise prices 18 marks a ton, and to use the increase to improve its plant—i.e., to take capital from the public and appropriate it. The Government, pleading the urgent needs of German industry, had just "persuaded" the men to work over time—the method was to threaten to set up courts martial, with power to pass death sentences on "agitators."

There is, however, another reason for the unrest of the Ruhr. The men known that the coal which they raise goes only in part to warm German houses and to supply German industry. A colossal tribute from this coal is due to France, to Belgium, and even to Italy. Men may be induced to work overtime, even when they are underfed, if the fruits of their sacrifices are used for the good of the community in its dire straits. It is true that, unless the Ruhr miners will work overtime, hundreds of thousands of other German workers must go unemployed. But no workers, unless they are crushed into slavery, will bear such burdens partly to enrich a syndicate of capitalists, and partly to pay a tribute to their bitterest enemies.

The Peace Treaty is breaking down not merely because it outrages Junker patriotism, but also because it means a generation of servile labour for the workers. Men are not bees, who will toil that the hive may be robbed. The French demand for intervention means, in the first place, that Marshal Foch wishes to use his negro troops to destroy this Red army of the Ruhr, but it means chiefly that France wants to occupy the Ruhr coalfield, as she already holds the Saar, in order to force its population to work for her.

It is not enough to say "No intervention." Our help to the German working class must be more constructive and active than that. The Treaty must be revised.—The "Daily Herald."

JUBBULPORE STRIKE.

ENDED ON THURSDAY AFTER 32 DAYS' DURATION.

The strike in the Gun Carriage Factory after lasting for 32 days from February 12 to March 14, ended on March 15 after an agreement having been arrived at between Major C. S. Tute, Superintendent, and a couple of the workmen. The former signed the terms, agreed to by the latter, with a condition not to publish them till the men resumed work. The men agreeing to this returned to work on the 15th without knowing the terms and thus the strike ended and the prestige and honour of both the authorities was maintained. This settlement was arrived at largely by the wise handling by Major Tute of the situation which ensured confidence of the men in him.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following is a copy of the document signed by Major Tute, R.A., and Messrs. G. C. Verma, Bar-at-Law, and N. B. Mody, Pleader, Jubbulpore:—

"In accordance with a private meeting with the men's legal advisers, I have agreed to recommend the following terms to D. O. F. such terms to be kept unpublished until the men return to work:—

1. Day-workers:—(a) All adults to get not less than /8/- 25 per cent. (Famine Allowance, this for coolies, which grade is taken to all men from /8/- to /12/- per day inclusive; (b) All other daily-workers to have the 25 per cent. increase granted in April, 1919, confirmed, and, if not granted, the reasons therefor to be examined by me, and the 25 per cent. increase granted unless very strong reasons to the contrary exist. In cases where peculiar hardship can be found through the incorrect withholding of the 25 per cent. increment. I will forward the case for the sympathetic consideration of the D. O. E. with a view to back pay being granted (or some compensation in lieu) if this is within the letter's power. Further that the additional 15 per cent. be granted (based on the rates of April) to all up to my limit of Rs. 3 per day. Any particularly deserving case that comes outside this limit to be referred for the consideration of the D. O. F. It is understood that F. A. 25 per cent. on this will be granted, without the 56/- limit, so long as a state of famine is officially held to exist.

2. Piece-workers:—(a) The arrangement of rates, made last April and since, are accepted as being the fair effort consistent with the correct relative ratings of the men according to their abilities) to give a 25 per cent. increase. The rates being accepted, I am prepared to recommend to the D. O. F. further rise of 15 per cent. on all the daily rates. The P. W. rates that do not enable the average man, thus increased, to make his 25 per cent. profit to be revised accordingly, such P. W. rates as already enable the average man to make his 25 per cent. and over at the new daily rates to remain. No rates to be reduced below the figure enabling the average man to make his 25 per cent. and also no rates to be reduced without the sanction of the Superintendent (on the advice of the manager); (b) Famine allowance 25 per cent. on the daily rates of all piece-workers to be paid without the 56/- limit.

3. No pay for the period of the strike.

4. Other minor points to be discussed after the men return to work.

5. A copy of the articles of the Association of the Labour Union to be supplied to the Superintendent, who if he considers the Association is a reasonable moderate, and legitimate body, will recommend is recognition by the authorities, at first on a 6 months' probation.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Commissioners of the Congress Punjab Inquiry Committee, have, by their studied moderation and scrupulous regard for truth and fairness, taken the wind out of the sail of interested critics on all sides. If at all, the Congress Committee have understated the case against the Punjab Government. The very fact of Mr. Gandhi's signature to the Report is a guarantee of its absolute truthfulness and fairness. Not even the arch-offenders of the Punjab could ask for a better judge to try them than Mr. Gandhi. From the popular point of view, the Commissioners have to some extent usurped the functions of the country as represented by the Congress in excluding on their own authority more than a thousand statements and in committing the country to a policy of forgiveness by refraining from recommending the impeachment of Sir M. O'Dwyer and his lieutenants in the Punjab occurrences. It is true the policy of forgiveness, if adopted, would be a tribute to the fairmindeness and greatness of the Indian nation befitting her spiritual traditions. But when clemency and forgiveness are likely to be mistaken for meekness and incompetence to punish the guilty and when there is complete absence of repentance on the other side, such forgiveness and mildness become misplaced. In the instances such as under review, it is a kindness and service to the cause of justice and humanity that the offenders be suitably punished and disowned for future generations to note.

Spirit of Justice and fairplay.

But apart from the above considerations which do afford ground for legitimate differences of opinion, we see no ground whatsoever for attributing to the Congress Committee's report a one-sided and prejudiced character. If the proof of the pudding is in its eating, the Congress Committee's Report, bears testimony in everyone of its pages to the spirit of Justice, Fairplay and Truth that has guided the labours of the Committee in the discharge of their arduous task. That is the reason, why even the bitterest Anglo-Indian critic has no substantial adverse criticism to advance against the Committee's report, except superficial criticisms based on platitudes of very questionable character.

And when such is the case, it is surprising, that of all criticis, the "Leader" of the Allahabad should find it in accord with Truth to say in so many words that the report is not judicial in its character and its conclusions are not based on facts which are indisputable, though it agrees with the main conclusions of the Committee.

'The Leader's" Charge.

The charge of the "Leader" is in the first place, they (the Committee) did not examine anybody who could represent the view point of the Government and of similar kinds. Firstly this is not true. The Congress Committee had a special representative of its own attending the Hunter Committee's sittings and taking verbatim report for the use of the Congress Commissioners. But what is important to note is, that the Congress Committee was forced to take the task of sifting and analysing evidences it had before it and writing its present report, for the main reason that the Hunter Committee failed to hold the balance between the Government and the people and impaired its usefulness and claim to judicial character, by refusing to insist on facilities being given to the Punjab leaders to lead evidence before it, while the Punjab officials who were also on their trial, were allowed every facility to present their case and strengthen it in every possible manner. Thus from the moment of its refusal to permit the Punjab leaders even, the ordinary rights of a common felon, to appear and defend himself in person and by counsel and be present during the period of his trial, the Hunter Committee became partisan and an official apologist in its character and lost all its public utility. The seriousness of the injustice involved in the refusal to allow Punjab leaders to lead evidence will become clearer, when it is remembered that the Secretary of State for India, from his seat in the House of Commons had then declared that the Hunter Committee would also recommend upon the cases of political prisoners in the Punjab. The Congress Committee with Pandit Malaviya at its head, did all they could to find a way to cooperate with the Hunter Committee and were undoubtedly eminently reasonable in their demands. Every opportunity was given to the Government and their Committee to retain in its own hands the last say on the Punjab case but to no effect. Government obstinacy knew no bounds.

Limits' to tolerance.

While the Congress Committee has had before it the official case as stated before the Hunter Committee in its public sittings, it cannot be blamed if it did not have before it the statements of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and other witnesses examined in camera. The very holding of the sittings in camera was against all canons of fairplay and justice and what cannot bear the light of day must needs be disregarded, as far as the public are concerned, to form their own conclusions. The facts we have set forth also disposes of the "Leader's" allegations that the witnesses before the Congress Committee were not cross-examined by the other side (Government) and also that it was responsible for the non-official evidence not being placed before the Hunter Committee. There are limits to tolerance patience and even compromise and the Congress Committee have reached all the limits and would have stultified itself before all self-respecting people if it had continued still to play at co-operation to play at co-operation with the Hunter Committee where there was none. The one mainfact which the "Leader" forgets is that it is criticising the Congress Committee's report and not out for making a special pleading for the Hunter Committee's report. For ourselves, in spite of its grave limitations, we are content to suspend our judgment and give our verdict on the report on its own merits. It might be a point in favour of the Hunter Committee that Pandit Jagatnarayan had done yeoman's duty to the cause of truth from his seat in the Committee. But that does not detract from the value of the evidences collected by the Congress Committee.

The "Leader" has of late been obsessed by two things in Indian politics namely the Congress and Satyagraha movements. While this is not a place to dwell on the scope of the Satyagraha movement, one would have better served their country by their absence and abandonment than by their inception. The central truth is that in all forms of despotic Governments whether benevolent or malevolent and even admittedly the Indian Government is nothing better than benevolent despotism where the consent and will of the governed form no important factor, all self-consciousness and awakening of the Governed invite on themselves punishment and suffering, the degree of blutality and severity being only limited by the degree of awakening and self-conciousness.

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RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE.

PROGRAMME OF HIS TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

A press communique states:—The Crown Prince Carol of Roumania who is on a short visit to India arrived at Colombo on 10th April. His suite consists of M. Filoder (Minister), M. Djuvara (Secretary) General Gavanesen, Colonel Condiescu, Lieutenant-Colonel Condiescu, Captain Horis. The Prince will tour in Ceylon for a week and will then embark in H.M.S. 'Caroline' for Bombay where he is due to arrive on 20th April. He will then proceed to Mahableshwar and after a three days stay will visit Agra on th e24th instant. He arrives in Delhi on the 26th instant and leaves the same night for Patiala where he will be guest of the Maharaja. The Prince will then proceed to Simla arriving there on 30th April. He will also pay a short visit to Calcutta whence he proposes to embark about the end of the first week in May for the Far East.

Colonel F. M. Bailey of the Political Department has been placed on special duty to accompany the Crown Prince on his tour in India.

"POLICY OF THE BIG STICK."

"MORNING POST" ON TURKISH PROBLEM.

The "Morning Post" has the following leaderette in it issue of the 19th March last:—

The occupation of Constantinople by the Allied forces brings again to the forefront our policy towards Turkey. There is a strong movement in this country for depriving the Turk of Constantinople and driving him bag and baggage east of the Taurus. The upholders of this policy of the big stick, as Lord Bryce has described it, justify their drastic proposals on the ground that the Turk is incapable of governing himself or the races subject to his authority, and they have used in support of their argument the recent massacres of Armenians in Cilicia. Now, we are ready to admit that the administration of the Turkish Empire in recent years, from the point of view both of the Turks and the subject races, has been deplorable, and that the renewal of massacres at a time when the Peace Treaty is being prepared looks very like a calculated defiance of the Allies. But at same time we have to ask ourselves whether the policy of the big stick will secure the objects for which Lord Bryce and his friends are striving. The Turks, if driven out of Europe, will continue to exist in Asia, because we do not suppose that the most violent champions of Armenia propose to exterminate the Turks altogether, as the Bolsheviks have done with the intelligentsia of Russia. We are being told daily that the policy of the big stick, as applied to Germany, has proved a failure, and that the only way to restore the German to decency and sanity is to clasp him as a brother and let bygones be bygones. But why should we be uncompromising with the Ottoman and tender-hearted to the Hun? Both were our enemies, but the German, in his scientific malignity, was infinitely the more dangerous and the more callous of the two. If moderation be the keystone of diplomatic wisdom we would much rather see it applied at Constantinople than at Berlin. And as to the massacres, we agree with the Indian Caliphate delegation that before we have recourse to drastic measures we should first carry out an investigation and find out the extent of the murders and exactly fix the responsibilities. We should remember also that to the narrow and stupid Turk the Armenian is a rebel out for the disintegration of the Turkish Empire, and that in the East there is only one remedy for rebellion. The Bolsheviks are accused of having committed massacres, and their friends are perpetually demanding that before we proceed to judgment we should first of all sift the evidence. Is the Sultan to be treated with less consideration than Lenin?

No, we are frankly sceptical of this policy of the big stick. The Turkish settlement is not to be achieved by reviving Gladstonian phrases; it demands, particularly on the part of Englishmen, cool detachment and a recognition of facts, which, if disregarded, may gravely imperil the Empire. We repeat again, what we have frequently advocated, that the Turk should not be left to himself in the future and that this country is specially qualified from long experience to take in hand the Ottoman administration. We fully recognise the special interests of France in Turkey, and we think that these interests would be safeguarded if our Ally were given control of Turkish finance. It must be remembered that from a geographical point of view the Turk occupies a position which Great Britain cannot afford to disregard, and that in the event of a recrudescence of aggression on the part of any European Power he may become a powerful barrier in protection of British interests. And we are emboldened to press for a policy of circumspection when we remember Lord Curzon's recent statement in the House of Lords concerning the building up of the devastated territories of the Turkish Empire: "Whether we shall succeed in that task I do not know; it is by far the most difficult and hazardous adventure to which in my political life I have ever set my hand."

AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MUSSOORIE, April 15.

Mr. Dobbs reached Mussoorie this afternoon. Mr. Pears had arrived earlier in the day. Arrivals of both the British and Afghan delegations are now complete. The management of Savoy Hotel have placed two west blocks entirely at the disposal of the Afghan delegates who have converted the best room on the ground floor into a prayer room for religious observances.

Civil Brigadier Diwan Niranjan Das is indisposed. Medical aid was at once called in and it is hoped the illness is nothing more than indisposition from which many suffer on a trip to the Himalayas.

The Afghan envoy at Simla is now here to visit the delegation. It is anticipated that a ceremonial meeting will take place tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of introducing delegates to one another and the rest of the conference will commence later.

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POONA NOTES.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 14.

For the past two years there has been a great scarcity of houses to let in the Cantonment as well as Civil lines, the Military Accounts and other Government offices having had their fullest share. Thousands of clerks used to flood our roads at office hours and every blessed room was occupied by these outsiders. It is rumoured that their number will be curtailed to a great extent. It is expected the authorities to build new office quarters in the adjoining open fields and not to enforce the house accommodation and other Acts too severely!

A NEW GOVERNMENT SCHOOL!

I am rather surprised to hear that the Camp Government English School is to be raised to the standard of a full High School from the new academic year. We in the Camp have too many high schools for boys especially. There are the Bishop's, Dastur Hoshang's, St. Vincent's, Helena's and this Government middle school in a small cantonment like Poona. Even the Poona High School in the city itself has poor attendance but a European Principal! There is too much unhealthy competition between these schools here. In a growing city like Bombay, where there is always a great demand for schools there is only one Government institution and I do not understand the object of the Government of Bombay in establishing another rival school in the Camp. Formerly the boys from the 5th standard of the Camp Middle School (mostly Parsees and Mahomedans) were sent to the Dastur High School and the Poona City High School, and this newly proposed Government rival in the cantonment will be a great menace to the former. This is to be regretted as Government are expected to encourage private schools to run on healthy lines.

I also gather that the Mahomedan community in the city proper is sorely in need of a Mahomedan Urdu High School, and if the Camp Government school is turned into a high school for Urdu-learning Moslem youths, it would be a blessing to the comparatively backward people.

THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

From the new year the staff of the local Engineering College will be mostly renewed. Nearly all the old professors will leave and the college—against whose inefficient management "the Chronicle" has always raised its voice will work with a new staff. This is an extraordinary circumstance. The whole of the last term there was disagreement between the principal of the college and the students, who found their lecturers always unsatisfactory and their examination papers very stiff. Even this year's paper in Mechanics was full of problems which were never handled in the college life.

The curriculum fixed for this college by the Bombay University is very high, but unfortunately the students, who have to labour under great difficulties in t' is institution, have gone always dissatisfied with the teaching. It is hoped that with the fresh staff and the new principal the college will turn out more efficient civil and mechanical engineers for India. The mechanical branch will not be as popular as the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for want of able practical professors of engineering.

The course in electrical engineering (B. E. Electrical) has not yet been commenced, though the degree was instituted years ago. The rush for admission into the college has already begun and many a fresh undergraduate has to return disappointed at the very outset. Surely there is room for another engineering college on the Gujarat side and for another in Dharwar or its neighbourhood.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Uptil December last the streets of Poona were flooded with the Territorials whom found often with the "Bombay Chronicle" in their hands. Several thousands of them were employed in the M.A.D. section attached to the Southern Command. But now we find few of these stern men of England within cantonment limits, and the new army men have taken their place evidently.

had occasions of exchanging views with some highly cultured and good-hearted territorials who knew well the needs and aspirations of Young India, and now that they are safe at home and free again, I trust they will do something in the way of educating their countrymen in the matter of the governance of this country.

SENSITIVE PLANTS.

NEW LIGHT ON ANIMAL LIFE.

Sir Jagadis Bose delivered a striking lecture on "Plant and Animal Response," with demonstrations of growth by the magnetic crescograph, at the Royal Society of Medicine in mail week. The crescograph, the instrument invented by Sir Jagadis Bose which magnifies minute movements in the growth of plants so enormously that they can be observed and measured, has already been described in the "Times." Sir Humphry Rollesion presided over a large attendance.

The lecturer said that the activities which underlay life were imperceptible, but he had been successful in devising various instruments of extreme sensibility which recorded the twitching throb under a shock, the time it took the plant to perceive it, and to measure the rate of impulse at which the message was being sent along the conducting path of the plant; automatic records were also made of the living pulsation and the stupor that came under the action of narcotics, and a definite signal was obtained at the exact moment of death under various poisons. The investigations thus rendered possible had demonstrated the unity of life-reactions in plant and animal. This similarity was so real that, after discovering certain phenomena in plants, he had been able to predict their occurrence, hitherto unsuspected, in the animal. The unexpected revelations in the life of the plant had thus opened out new fields of inquiry in physiology, in agriculture, in medicine, and even in psychology.—The "Times."

CHILD WELFARE.

FUND STARTED IN DACCA.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, April 14.

Two motor ambulance launches named the Dacca and the Dhakeshwari were sent by the people of this district to Mesopotamia for transport of the sick and the wounded to the hospital. At the conclusion of hostilities these launches were purchased by the military authorities at practically the cost price and adding to that the unspent balance of the fund, the amount lying to the credit of the Dacca Motor Ambulance Fund was about Rs. 39,000. A meeting of subscribers to the fund was held on the 12th instant at the District Board Building and it was settled in view of the maternity and child welfare movement which has been recently set on foot to utilise the amount as a nucleus of a permanent fund for the purpose in the district of Dacca and to devote the interest derived from it towards the realisation of the project.

A DACOITY IN ALIPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Alipore Police have received information that a dacoity was committed last Tuesday night in the house of Neroda Dassi residing in Matiabruz. A gang of twenty-five up-country men raided the house effecting an entrance by breaking open the front door. They assaulted Nerada Dassi, and carried away her boxes containing valuables, but while they were breaking open the boxes on a plot of land close by a number of villagers, some of them armed with guns, appeared and the dacoits beat a hasty retreat. The village sent volley after them but it is not known if any of the dacoits were wounded.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

The adjourned thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of th Countess of Dufferin Fund (National Association for supplying Female Medica Aid and Instruction to the Women of India) was held on Thursday at the Secretariat Buildings, Sir Sassoon David presiding

The annual report for the year endin 31st December, 1919 showed that during the year there were four ordinary meetings of the Central Committee of the Fund (Bombay Branch), and in addition the Annual General Meeting was held on Saturday, 29th March, 1919.

The following grants were made by the Central Committee :—

Rs. 480 to contribute to the maintenance of a trained midwife at Shirpur for the period of one year. Rs. 120 towards th upkeep of a midwife at Halial for one year. Rs. 200 towards the salary of a midwife at Malwan for one year; Rs. 200 towards the salary of a nurse at Sadra for one year and Rs. 240 towards salary of a midwife at Nadiad.

The Joint Honorary Secretary Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C., on transfer to the appointment of Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Madras, resigned. Major W. Ross Stewart, I.M.S., Surgeon, to H. E. the Government of Bombay was appointed Joint Honorary Secretary of the Association. Mr. W. S. Millard resigned the post of Joint Honorary Secretary on proceeding to England on leave.

The final plan and detailed estimate of the cost of the additional quarters for fifteen nurses at the Cama and Allbless Hospital was sanctioned by Government. The final estimate given by the Public Works Department was Rs. 74,375 and the Central Committee decided at a Special Committee meeting, on 3rd December 1919, to contribute the maximum sum from funds available, namely Rs. 30,000 as their half share. A recommendation was made for the purpose of obtaining the consen of Government to defray the remaining sum and any additional cost which may result from increased cost of labour and material during the completion of the building. The work was in progress.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Training School at the Cama an Allbless Hospital for nurses had been ru at full strength and owing to lack of quarters for pupils applications for training had to be refused.

The Lady Superintendent, staff and committee of the Cama and Allbless Hospital Nursing Association were deserving of th special thanks of the Committee of the Bombay Branch, of the Fund, for thei work this year in connection with the Training School. The Committee took this opportunity of thanking the Trustees the Wadia Charities for again contributing so handsomely to the running expenses the Training School by meeting the deficit with the sum of Rs. 4,203-10-0..

Finally the Committee expressed their in debtedness to the Honorary Auditor, Mr H. S. Katrak, for auditing the annual accounts of the Association.

The report was adopted and a resolution sanctioning payment of Rs. 30,000, being the Dufferin Fund contribution towards the cost of building a new wing to the Nurses' quarters at the Cama Hospital was passed and then the meeting dispersed.

HIGH COURT OPENED AT HYDERABAD

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 16.

The opening ceremony of the Hyderabad High Court was performed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam G.C.S.I., G.C.B.E., yesterday evening at 5 p.m.

In declaring the building open His Exalted Highness made a stirring and eloquent speech.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu left on Thursday evening for Bombay *en route* to England

A Calcutta message of April 15th says, the Bank of Bengal rater for demand loans remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

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COMMONS AND CORK MURDER.

AMAZING ALLEGATIONS.

"SEARCH THE POLICE BARRACKS."

Questions as to the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork gave rise to excited scenes in the House of Commons in mail week, in the course of which extraordinary allegations were made.

Lord R. Cecil asked if the Chief Secretary for Ireland was in a position to give any information about the murder.

Mr. Macpherson: I have no positive information beyond what has appeared in today's newspapers.

Mr. T. P. O. Connor. Is it a fact that a number of soldiers entered the Lord Mayor's house after the murder, on the pretext that they insisted on examining every room in the house, and whether their visit was with the object of destroying all evidence of the culprits? (Shouts of "Order," "S ame," and "Withdraw.")

"MONSTROUS SUGGESTIONS."

The Chief Secretary said it was the duty of the Government, after a murder had been committed, to enter the premises and inspect the place. He had no information that the military inspected the House of the Lord Mayor of Cork, but it was obvious why they should after so foul a crime had been committed. He desired to resent the monstrous suggestion contained in the question of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. O'Connor: May I ask if it is considered good taste for a body of men to enter a house while the inmates are suffering from the horrbile pangs of murder.

The Chief Secretary: It is the duty those who are responsible for law and order to enter any place where a murder has been committed.

A REMARKABLE MURDER.

Mr. MacVeagh asked if it was a fact that every room in the house was searched by the military.

The Chief Secretary said he could not say what were the exact orders given. He was, however, not surprised that they search ed every room. It was a very remarkable kind of murder, and it was the duty of the authorities to endeavour to find any evidence that might help to provide a clue.

Mr. MacVeagh: If they had searched the police barracks, they might have found the answer. ("Oh," and loud cries of "Withdraw.") It was a police murder. (Further loud cries of protest.)

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Alderman MacCurtain took place on March 22, the remains being interred with full military honours as an officer of the Irish Army in St. Finbarrs Cemetery, Cork. Fifteen thousand citizens took part in the procession, and 8,000 volunteers many of whom were in uniform, were present, says the "Daily Herald."

In addition, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Mayors of Wateford, Kilkenny and Limerick attended with their Corporations. Dr. Cohalan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, presided at the Requiem Mass.

All work ceased throughout the city at midnight on Sunday, and yesterday all shops were closely shuttered and blinds drawn in private houses.

The funeral arrangements were entirely conducted by the Sinn Fein authorities.

THE INQUEST.

MILITARIST DISPLAY.

Thirty policemen armed with rifles were stationed in a room of the Cork City Hall, when the inquest on the murdered Lord Mayor was resumed at night on March 23, says the "Daily Herald" and their officer was present in the Council chamber during the taking of evidence.

There were many spectators, including the Catholic bishop.

Mr. Jaspar Wolfe, representing the Attorney-General, said it was the desire of the authorities to afford every assistance to ensure absolutely complete investigation of this regrettable and brutal murder.

Mr. Lynch, K.C., for the next-of-kin, said the tragedy was remarkable for its dramatic execution and careful conception. The crime had been elaborately planned.

He described the incidents of the murder and said evidence would be given that about two o'clock on the morning of the murder, which took place about one o'clock, a number of men, apparently policemen wearing civilian overcoats, came down York-street, and went into King-Street Police Barracks. They apparently had rifles in their hands, and it would be proved that some of the men who were engaged in the raid had rifles with straps the same as the police rifles.

With regard to the bullets which killed the Lord Mayor, he would not say what they were, but bullets were found outside the Lord Mayor's house on Saturday morning which, he suggested, were of the 45 pattern, such as is used by the police. Another circumstance to which he directed the jury's attention was that a button similar to those worn on policemen's uniforms was found in the Lord Mayor's house, and perhaps those representing the Attorney-General would tell who the policeman was who returned to barracks that night with a button missing from his overcoat.

He challenged the authorities to produce from all the city stations the books showing what men were out of barracks on Saturday morning at two o'clock.

Evidence as to the cause of death was given by Dr. William O'Connor. Neither of the two bullets, he said, had been found. One passed through the body, and the other remained in it, and the reason for leaving it there was that he did not wish to mutilate the body too much.

WIDOW'S DRAMATIC STORY.

Mrs. MacCurtain, the Lady Mayoress, replying to Mr. Lynch, K.C., told how during the night she was disturbed by a tapping at the door. Some persons outside told her to come down or they would break it in. She opened the door, upon which a man rushed in with a black face, and eyes shining like demons. A man outside asked. "Where's Curtain," and she replied "Upstairs."

Then six men rushed in, four tall and two small men, the latter carrying rifles One gave orders to "Hold that one," and one of the tall men caught and held her. The four tall men presented the appearance of policemen.

All, with the exception of the man guarding her, went upstairs, and, as she thought, they had only gone a couple of steps when she heard the firing of shots.

Whether the shots were fired from rifles or revolvers she could not say.

The men showed no hesitation in getting upstairs. They appeared to know the house better than she did herself. They came down and left the house before she went upstairs.

Before the shots were fired her baby cried and she said, "You have a mother, and I am a mother, and for God's sake let me bring the baby down," She got no reply to that.

As the men were leaving they shoved her out into the street. She called out that her husband was shot, and would any one go for a priest.

At that time there were eight or nine men in the street outside, and these were joined by the six. The answer to her call for help was that one of the men said, "Fire again."

Her brother was shouting from the top window, and the men faced round and fired towards the window. She then went inside and closed the door.

She found her husband and called him by his name, and he opened his eyes. There was heaven in his eyes, when he saw she was alive. She thought he was dying, and she said "Cheer up, boy, the priest will soon be here. You are dying for Ireland die like a soldier."

"BEST KNOWN TO YOURSELVES."

He died soon after. About an hour later a party of military visited the house, and when she opened the door at their command she was met by four bayonets in the face.

"I asked," continued the Lady Mayoress, "in the name of God what do you want now? but got no answer."

While the soldiers searched the house she observed three policemen near by. One of them asked, "Who shot him" and she answered, "That is best known to yourselves."

Replying further to counsel, witness stated that since 1916 the police visited her house about 20 times, and her husband had been repeatedly arrested.

Witness was not further examined, and the inquest was adjourned untill at seven o'clock next (March 24) evening.

When the inquest on the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork was resumed on March 24, in the City Hall, a large force of armed police was "on duty" in the building, and an armoured car paraded the streets in the vicinity.

Jeremiah Donelan, railway employee, told that when in the vicinity of the Lord Mayor's house about 1.15, on the morning of the murder he heard three shots as if from a rifle. A little later a fellow employee and himself were held up by a tall man carrying a rifle, who ordered them to put their backs to the wall. Two other passers by were treated in the same fashion by the tall man, who wore a long, dark overcoat. His collar was turned up and his face was blackened or greased. The tall man walked in the direction of a dark mass some distance away, which witness took to be men. When he (Donelan) mentioned that h wanted to go home, the tall man said, "If you stir out of t at for half an hour ye will be shot." Asked by a juror if the marching men walked with a military step, he said, "Yes, except the one in the greasy white coat, who appeared to be lame."

"THE POLICE ARE BELOW."

James Walsh, the late Lord Mayor's brother-in-law, who was in the house when the murder was committed, told how he occupied a room over that in whic the Lord Mayor slept. He was in bed when he heard his sister call out, "The police are below." He stepped out on the landing and heard a voice outside the Lord Mayor's room say "Come out." He proceeded down to the landing below, and observed two tall men facing the door of his lordship's room.

The Lord Mayor came to the door at the moment, and the man with a light coat and brown cap let go at him with a revolver. A second shot was discharged immediately, but which of the two men fired that he could not say.

He extinguished the candle which he held and dropped on the floor. A third shot rang out. The three children were screaming, and he rose and going into their room put them on the floor. Having done that he shouted through a front window for help, and a number of shots like a volley were fired by some persons outside at it. Opening a window in another room he called out, "Thomas is shot," and more shots were discharged at the window also.

He heard the Lord Mayor give a terrible moan, and going to where he lay his brother-in-law looked at him and said, "The children, Jim." Witness said, "You are onl wounded, boy," but to that there was no reply, and then he noticed he was dying. He took him to his bedroom and laid him on the floor, observing as he did so that he had two holes in his breast. He next broke two panes of glass in window in order to draw their fire, if the men were still on the street, and a shot was instantly fired from outside. The whole affair lasted about 15 minutes.

SOLDIERS RAID DEATH-CHAMBER.

The visit of the armed military half an hour later was described by Mr. Walsh, who thought he was going to be shot. They walked right into the room where the Lord Mayor was lying dead. Mrs. MacCurtain protested, but an officer spoke of "duty" and soldiers lifted up the bedclothes, and the body shook in the bed. The room and every other apartment in the house were thoroughly examined.

After the military had left he found a bullet embedded in the partition right over where the Lord Mayor fell. This bullet he produced. Subsequently he picked a bullet off the facia board of the house. Later on the same morning he saw a man pick up a button just outside the door of the Lord Mayor's house. The man handed it to him, and he now produced it. It was a dark button with the harp and crown on it.

"Would you say a policeman's button" asked the Coroner. "Yes, a policeman's button."

In adjourning the inquest till 7 o'clock next evening the Coroner said they expected to close it on Saturday (March 27.)

SPIRITUALISM DEBATE.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE ON GOOD AND BAD MEDIUMS.

There was a large audience at the Queen's Hall in mail week, when a debate on Spiritualism took place between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Mr. Joseph McCabe, of the Rationalist Press Association. Sir E. Marshall-Hall, K.C., presided. The debaters began with speeches of 40 minutes each, followed by two more speeches each of 15 minutes' duration.

Mr. McCabe, who spoke first, said that this new movement arrived at a dramatic moment, when the authority of creeds was tottering, and when the speculation of philosophers was less convincing than 300 years ago. This new religion was born in fraud, cradled in fraud, nurtured in fraud, and it was based to-day to an alarming extent all over the world on faudulent performances. He controverted the assertion of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle that men of science were on his side. He dealt at length with the famous case of Home, who was alleged to have been waited from window to window. He contended that on the facts put before the public it was one of the greatest pieces of trickery to be found in the whole spiritualistic movement. Passing to the incident where Sir A. Conan Doyle received a communication as to the Italian retreat to the Piave, Mr. McCabe pointed out that an article appeared in the "Times" the previous day dealing with the military situation, and every student knew that the Austrians would try to drive them back in that direction.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle said that the same force which brought him from orthodoxy into materialism had driven him out of materialism into spiritualism. To Mr. McCabe's challenge for 10 university professors within the last 30 years who were advocates of spiritualism, he offered a list of 160 people of high distinction, including 40 professors. He could not divide all mediums into jet-black opes or snow-white ones. The jet-black ones were hyenas, and no one denounced them in stronger terms than he did. But there were snow-white ones, and he claimed that their hands were clean. They had done all they could to suppress the horrible traffic. He defended Home, and said that he called him a pure white medium. He admitted that there were some mediums with the real power who, when that power failed—and it was an intermittent force—were immoral enough to fill up the gap by fraud.

Sir Arthur went on to deal with a number of cases within his own knowledge. It was impossible to ignore the cumulative evidence of these and similar experiences. Out of 72 cases of parents who had lost sons and whom he had sent to the same medium six were failures, six were "half and half," and 60 were complete successes. There was nothing vague about the messages received, and names were given. Sir Arthur gave an instance of how his own son came to him, put his heavy hand upon him, and told him that he was happy. He had talked with his own brother, who told him three words in a tongue he did not understand when talking about his wife. Those words were found to be the name of a medium in Denmark, and, exclaimed Sir Arthur, "I swear to you that I did not know there was a spiritualist society in the whole of Denmark."

Mr. McCabe, in his second speech persisted in his challenge, and said that in the names given there were not 10 professors who would declare themselves convinced of the truth of spiritualism. He criticised the characters of several well-known mediums, and contended that it was impossible to answer cases given verbally.

Sir Arthur said that no one was more keen than he on exposing anything that was not absolutely trustworthy. Only last week he heard of a case of crystal phenomena. He invited the editor of the "Morning Post" to see the crystal in London, and Mr. Gwynne had written that he saw two or three visions succeed each other and that there was no trickery, although he declined to draw any deductions.

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Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabates for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and sugger 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Cluiwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil." and sp. 1013.

Miss Bance F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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"TERRORISM" IN DUBLIN.

RIFLES BAYONETS AND MACHINE GUNS IN ACTION.

MANY CASUALTIES.

Troops have fired on crowds in Dublin streets, says the "Daily Herald" killing a girl and a man and wounding several civilians. This was followed by a bayonet charge and shots from an armoured car.

The affray arose in consequence of the behaviour of a large body of soldiers at a theatre and in the streets.

When the matter was raised in the House of Commons on March 23, Mr. Macpherson declared that the crowd had first fired on the troops (for which there is no confirmation). His announcement that an officer ordered ten rounds to be fired at the crowd was greeted with loud cheers from Coalition members.

Dublin, Tuesday, (Mail week).—The body of the murdered Lord Mayor of Cork was not many hours in the grave when the terrible conditions in Ireland claimed two more victims. A girl named Margaret Dowling and a young van-driver of 20, Michael Cullen, were shot dead in the streets of Dublin last night, and several others were wounded by shots fired by the military.

The circumstances which led to this tragedy form a remarkable story. About two or three hundreds soldiers were in a variety theatre, and a film of local events was shown. First came a picture of the military raid on a Dublin business firm, which the soldiers boisterously cheered. Then the Archbishop of Cashel was shown, laying the foundation stone of the memorial to his predecessor, the late Archbishop Croke, and the soldiers indulged in cat-calls and booing.

PROVOCATION BY SONG.

At the end of the performance the military mob sang "God Save the King," while most of the rest of the audience sang an Irish national song. The soldiers left in a body and proceeded through the city singing "Rule, Britannia." Their behaviour caused a crowd to gather, which rapidly grew in dimensions, and scuffles took place between the soldiers and civilians.

The soldiers were unarmed and in the minor melees used their belts as weapons. In South Richmond-street, 150 yards from Portobello Barracks, several shop windows were smashed.

Suddenly a non-commissioned officer, it is stated by eye-witnesses, drew a revolver and fired six shots. The crowd scattered, and so far as could be learned no one was seriously injured.

A few minutes later a body of fully-armed soldiers turned out of Portobello Barracks under an officer. Perhaps the shots had alarmed them, or perhaps the members of the military mob who had caused the disturbance had told a wild story.

FIRING.

At any rate, when the soldiers reached Portobello Bridge they began to pour lead into the crowd at short range.

A servant girl, named Margaret Dowling, fleeing for safety, received a bullet through the heart and expired. Simultaneously a carman named Michael Cullen collapsed on the sidewalk in his death agony, blood flowing from a wound in the temple. Several other civilians were wounded in the legs and arms, while a number of women screamed and fainted.

BAYONET CHARGE.

Then, down South Richmond-street, soldiers with fixed bayonets charged the panic-stricken crowd.

An ex-soldier named Samuel O'Neill and his wife found themselves in the danger this, though a dozen eye-witnesses of the events have been interviewed. Men and women were held up and searched until the streets finally cleared.

MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

"Hands up!" was an order heard at every corner. An armoured car joined the patrols about 10.45, and it is alleged that 50 machine-gun shots were fired from it as it passed down Camden-street and Aungier-street.

Altogether the military fired several hundred shots.

The inquest on the two victims was formally opened this evening and adjourned until to-morrow week.

OFFICIAL STORY.

In the House of Commons, on March 23, Mr. Macpherson, in reply to a private notice question by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, said he had just received a telegram to the effect that, March 22 being the anniversary of the Royal Berks Regiment, 150 men were given free tickets by the battalion for a performance at the Royal Theatre, Dublin.

The men proceeded home in groups singing. A crowd collected and followed, and, on reaching Kelly's Corner, at 9 p.m., the crowd commenced to throw stones at the troops.

On reaching Lennox-street the troops were fired on by the crowd, who used revolvers," one soldier being shot in the chest. (Cries of "Shame!"). At 9.45 information of disturbance reached the regimental headquarters at Portobello Barracks and a cyclist patrol, under an officer, was ordered to proceed to the scene to assist the men who had been attending the theatre to return.

WHY THEY FIRED.

The patrol reached the scene at 10 p.m., and was supported by a picket on foot. On reaching Portobello Barracks fire was opened on the patrol from the direction of Portobello House, and stones were thrown by the crowd. The officer in charge of the patrol, considering that his command was in danger, cautioned the crowd and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do, and the officer ordered 10 rounds to be fired. (Ringing cheers from the Coalition benches.)

They charged the crowd as far as Kelly's Corner, where there were again fired on by the civilians. A position was taken up at Kelly's Corner, and the civilians in the vicinity were searched for arms. Further reinforcements arrived, but nothing further transpired.

PRIMARY COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fight over the question of the application of the principle of compulsion in Primary Education to girls is still raging in the Poona Municipality and the fate of the question is hanging in the balance. A section of the Councillors in the Poona Municipality want to defer it to the future while the progressives headed by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye are bent upon having it taken up now. The main argument advanced by the former is the consideration of funds. I do not for the moment wish to go into the merits of this consideration as I have already dealt with it on a previous occasion. My task for the present moment is to urge the necessity and desirability of the application of the principle of compulsion to both boys and girls simultaneously. I do not go with either of the two extremes who are out to favour either the boys or girls. If the question of compulsion is to be decided it must be done fully and not peacemeal Indians who plead for complete Home Rule, even now, if granted, cannot be consistent in arguing for the gradual or partial application of compulsion. Those who argue for the later process, assure us that the course we are advocating bristles with practical difficulties. We admit it is so, but we are not on that account daunted in the least degree. We have to and must face whatever difficulties imaginary or real, may come in our way. We know, before we were told by our critics that the working of the Reforms would be beset with an abundance of difficulties. But no Indian patriot has on that account counselled or advocated the shunning thereof. I therefore appeal to our Poona Nationalists to give up the despondent spirit and boldly adopt the course of compulsion applicable to both the sexes.

This problem has given rise to an awakening in many parts of India and has brought into prominence the question as to whether we should adhere to our old ways of thinking in the orthodox and narrow fashion or look to the problem from a broader point of view. Whether the girl is to be confined to the kitchen and to administer to the physical needs and comforts of man and nothing more, and the boy being required in later life to lift up the heavy burden of the maintenance of the family to be provided with equipment necessary for that responsibility. The war has exploded many of our old-fashioned notions about the outlook on life and our ideas about the status and position of the woman in society have undergone a great change. It is therefore in the fitness of things that we should plead the cause of the woman in right earnest.

I find that ladies in far off provinces from Bombay have taken up the cause of their sisters of Poona as their own and organized meetings of protest and supported their claim for the extension of the principle of compulsion to girls. But I am sorry to note that the ladies of the city of Bombay have not so far moved in the matter. It is therefore up to the women's Associations here to take up the cause of their Poona sisters. Let the Women's Franchise Committee of Bombay take a lead in the matter and support the cause. This body failing let the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association take up the question and call a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay at an early date to protest against the activities of the Poona Nationalists and support the claims of their sisters in Poona.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

Bombay, April 12.

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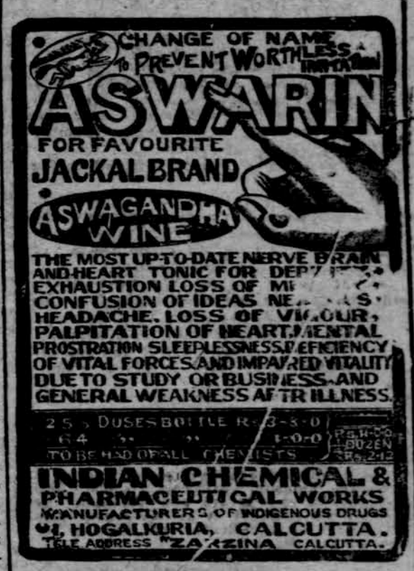
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PROGRESS IN SATARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Satara is an old historical town, being the residence of Shivaji and his descendants and the capital of Maratha rule upto so recently as 1849. The population is rather small for a district town being close upon 16,000 as per census of March 1911, but close upon 21,000 as per special census taken by the municipality in October of the same year. The normal growth of the population for the last nine years may be expected to add about a couple of thousand souls, but heavy mortality due to several attacks of plague and influenza during that period has counterbalanced it. It would not be surprising if the census of 1921 will reveal a reduction to about 20,000.

The number of Municipal schools is seven for boys mainly, including one Urdu school and one for girls exclusively. These give instruction to 994 boys and 497 girls (March 1920). There are five day schools for boys and two for girls, and two night schools, conducted by other agencies, and a school of industry by District Board, all these giving instruction to 675 boys and 162 girls. Thus the total number of boys and girls attending schools of all description is 1,669 and 659 respectively. The cost of schooling each children is a little over Rs. 12 at the present day. As Satara has contented itself with attempting to make only boys' education compulsory for the present, I will deal with girls' education question in a subsequent para. Out of the 1,669 boys at school only 1,100 are of compulsory age-period (6 to 11) the remaining 569 being either below 6 or above 11 years, mostly latter, due to a large number studying in upper primary standards. It has been estimated by a rough census taken during the last year that the total number of boys of ages 6 to 11 is 1,500 only, or a little above 7 per cent. of the total population. Thus 400 additional boys remain to be brought to school. The chief language taughat is Marathi, one small Urdu school sufficing for such Muslim boys as do not go in for Marathi.

The Municipal Board submitted its scheme in June last year and applied for permission to introduce compulsory attendance of all boys from 1st January 1920, and with that view to publish the necessary notification on 1st October 1919 for public information. They estimated that the additional recurring cost will be Rs. 4,500, and asked Government to grant two-thirds of that amount. They proposed to raise water-rate for private connections by 25 per cent. and thus to secure Rs. 1,800 in place of Rs. 1,500 their proposed share. The proposal passed through the usual channel of four officers on its way to Bombay Government viz., (1) the Collector, (2) the Commissioner, (3) the Educational Inspector and (4) the Director of Public Instruction. The Collector supported the grant of two-thirds contribution, but the Commissioner did not, as he said the full limit of taxation was not reached by the Municipality. The Commissioner further objected to the additional water-tax being utilized for purposes of education. The Educational Inspector insisted upon more trained teachers being engaged than the number proposed for instructing the additional 400 boys, to make a larger provision for compensating private schools for loss of fee income and to provide a much larger salary for the attendance officer than that proposed. He further remarked that if the municipality was prepared to allot more money for being spent in compulsory education, they should first devote it to the improvement of the existing schools, and that for the proposed measure a far larger expenditure than that proposed should be arranged for, without showing for what purpose "the far larger expenditure" was required and what was the amount he would be satisfied with. Such gratuitous and vague remarks are in strange contrast to the promise made by the Director of Public Instruction when the Bill was discussed passed in the Legislative Council in July 1917, that he and his department will do their best to make the Act a success. The Director in his remarks on this scheme pointed out that no provision was made in the scheme submitted for sanitary conveniences in schools and for play-grounds. Government after considering the scheme and remarks of its officers asked the Board in November last i.e., 5½ months after submission to look into all the defects pointed out and to revise the scheme.

On further consideration the Board resolved in January last to provide for an additional cost of Rs. 6,000 instead of Rs. 4,500 as first estimated to remedy all the minor defects pointed out to them and to rest content with grant amounting to half the total expenditure from Government instead of two-thirds, and to raise its share of Rs. 3,000 by appropriation from house-tax income, making up this amount by the levy of conservancy cess and privy cess or toll tax and such other tax (which does not exist at present) as may be approved by Government. The Board is anxious to make all reasonable provision for bringing all boys of the compulsory age-period to school at as early a date as possible, and to tax themselves for the same. Their keenness for the same seems remarkable, but several causes beyond their control have delayed the fruition of their scheme. In the mean-time the time of the Municipal Board expired and the new Board has been elected and formed and it will be in working before the end of the current month. It is hoped that the amended scheme will be approved by Government not later than June next (as it has to pass through all the channels again) pakka register of boys liable for compulsion prepared soon after that and the scheme put into working order by October next at the latest.

The Board here does not wish to postpone long girls' compulsory education, while adopting it for boys only for the present. They will shortly adopt a five years' programme for opening girls' one or two new girl's schools annually, staffed by women teachers, as far as possible and at the end of that period to bring almost all the girls of compulsory age-period to school by moral persuation and a little of coercion. 660 of them do attend school at the present day and 840 more, or say 900 more, will have to be persuaded to attend it during five years to come. Every year 180 more girls will be thus attracted by opening new schools for them in different parts of the toun and specially in Mangalwar Peth and such backward localities. This will add to the Educational budget year after year an expenditure of 180 by 15 eq. Rs. 2,700 half of which, if not more, will be supplied by Government. Thus at the end of the year 1925 almost all girls will be at school, adding 1,350 by 5 eq. Rs. 6,750 or say Rs. 7,000 to the Municipal budget of expenditure.

In concluding I can not help remarking that the present circumlocutory method resorted to for the approval and sanction of schemes of compulsory education should be improved upon, otherwise Municipal Boards get discouraged in their attempts to be profited by the Act. If, before any scheme is framed in its final shape, a roundtable talk be arranged between say (1) the President and (2) Chief Officer of the Municipality concerned, (3) the Chairman of its school Board, (4) the Collector of the District and (5) Educational Inspector of his deputy. Much time, trouble and money wil be saved and a large quantity of work done in a short time. If business men of Hornby Road in Bombay or Clive Street in Calcutta are entrusted with the preparation and floating of a scheme like this, they will carry the whole procedure through in about a month's time, which under the existing red-tape system takes from a year and a half to two years. May I suggest that one or two special educational officers not below the rank of deputy (or District) Inspector be selected and appointed for the sole purpose of assisting those Municipal Boards as are desirous of extending primary education, by compulsion or otherwise, and thus give an impetus to the progress of backward communities living in towns, which, mainly will benefit by the universalization of the art of reading and writing?—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Bombay, April 15.

"SIROHI STATE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will allot to me a little space for the following.

In your to-day's editorial columns you have ventilated the grievances of the Sirdars and many of the Takores under the Sirohi State. The memorials sent to the Suzerain Power are word by word correct. Before this time the State was considered a prosperous and happy one but now everybody's eyes are opened. I, being one of its subjects, have a right to shed further light upon this question. Here I am not going to say anything of the Thakor's for they have sufficiently made aware the Viceroy of the tyranny of the State. I shall treat this subject from the point of view of raiyats.

Villages that were presented to the Brahmins by the old rulers have been taken back and heavy taxes have been levied upon the people. They hardly find means sufficient enough to face these taxes. Sometimes they have to incur tremendous debts from which the future generation hardly finds any freedom. These taxes are not even utilsed for public purposes but for the benefit of the Raja. Agriculture which is the only means maintenance is discouraged for the poor farmers are harassed by the tehsildar, thunedars and many others. Recently a case of a village named Hathel near Anadra is very pathetic. The Brahmins there can hardly find anything to keep the wolf out of doors; widows, children, and old men have to work hard for subsistence. This village has supplied materially much for its benefit but more he (Raja) gets for more he asks and promises he makes which he never keeps. For the last so many years this village with its prosperity has been paralised. This is not a silitary example but space and time are the only obstacles. This not my isolated opinion but it is a general one. The Brahmins, Banirs (Marwari) and even the Rajputs with one voice cry out for justice and freedom from oppression. Will his Excellency the Viceroy neglect this?—Yours, etc.,

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Yours faithfully,
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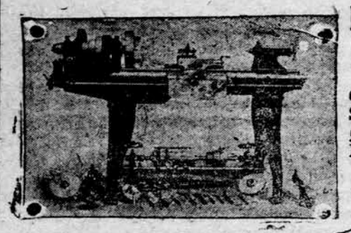

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St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 125, 131, 309, 135, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Anthem—Walmisley in C. Hymns 136, 298, 138. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p-m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Masagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—8-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

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United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 9 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Lowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Home Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—8 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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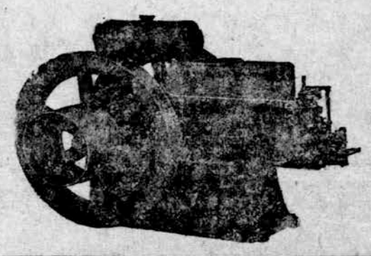

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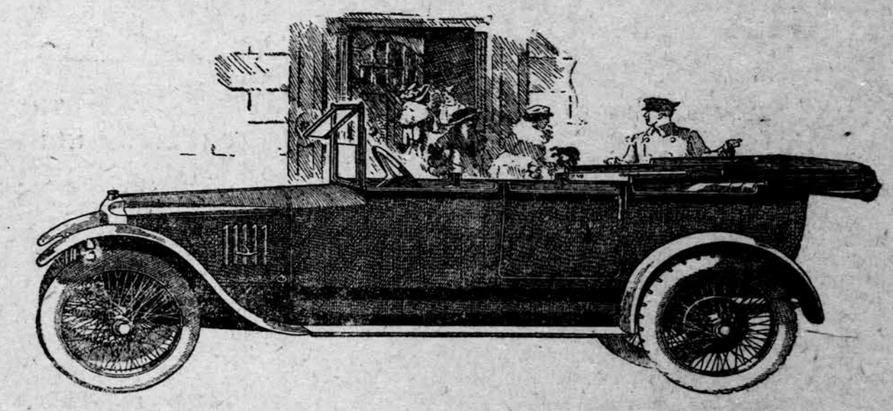

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